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FINANCIAL TIMES

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NEWS SUMMARY

GENERAL

Church defies Lisbon junta

The Roman Catholic Church yesterday defied the Portuguese military regime's order to nationalise its radio station along with other stations, saying in a communique that the military had gone back on its promise to return Radio Renascença to the Church.

The communiqué, issued by the Lisbon Episcopate, said: "We refuse peremptorily to hand over to the new governing body." The Church claimed that the radio was taken over by only 16 of 96 workers. All 16 belonged to the Popular Democratic Union Party, which is extreme Left and anti-Communist Party orientated.

Faced by a wave of strikes and occupation of premises raising questions, writes Jane Bergerol, of "who runs the country," President Costa Gomes called on the nation to "work, order and produce more" as "true revolutionaries."

The Popular Democratic Union came under sharp Government and Communist Party criticism yesterday for calling General Vasco Goncalves, the Premier, a "traitor to the people" for his earlier decision on Radio Renascença. Back Page

14 killed in Israel blast

A bomb killed 14 people and wounded 65 in Jerusalem's bloodiest terrorism incident. The explosives were in an old refrigerator dumped outside a shop in Zion Square in the city centre. Palestinians in Damascus said one of their guerilla units was responsible. Page 11

Arms charges

Angela Otaola, one of four people held in the Bayswater arms dump case, was charged last night with possessing a firearm and ammunition.

Billie-Jean wins

Billie-Jean King won her 19th Wimbledon title, equalling the record, when she beat Evonne Cawley (Goolagong) 6—0, 6—1 in the women's singles final. It was one of the shortest—38 minutes—and most one-sided finals ever, writes John Barrett. Page 17

Boy, 10, tied up

John Sharp, 10, missing since Thursday afternoon, was found yesterday tied up on a barn floor about a mile from his home at Chelwood Green, Sussex. About 30 police looked for him. He was found by a boy of 14 who joined the search.

Kidnap hitch

The Zairein Marxist guerilla kidnappers of U.S. student Kenneth Stephen Smith, who last week promised to release him after freeing three other student hostages taken from a Tanzania animal research station, are still holding on to him. The reason was not immediately known.

Briefly . . .

Barry Hoban (Britain) won the eighth stage of the Tour de France cycle race, Eddy Merckx (Belgium) retaining overall race lead.

Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, was attended by 236,330 people, 40,000 over last year and the first over-200,000 total for 20 years.

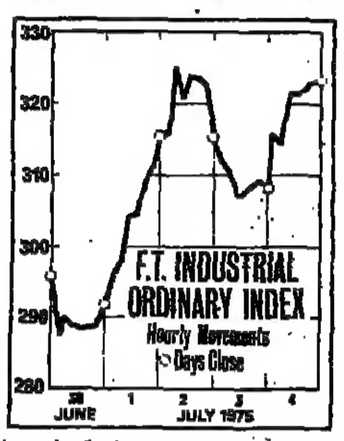
U.S. ex-Attorney-General John Mitchell, jailed for 30 months on charges arising from Watergate, was banned from practising law in New York State.

Joe Bugner, landing at Heathrow after his defeat on points by Muhammad Ali in Kuala Lumpur, denied that he planned to live outside Britain.

BUSINESS

Index up 15.2 for 27.7 gain on week

● EQUITIES improved on the previous day's firmer after-hours trend, and a shortage of stock helped the FT 30-share index



to gain 15.2 to close at the day's best of 323.3, up 27.7 on the week. The FT-Actuaries All-Share index added 2.9 per cent. at 139.23.

● GILTS were in demand with gains in longs mostly of a point, while mediums and shorts recorded gains up to ½ and ¼ respectively. Government Securities index rose 0.54 to 59.33.

● GOLD rose to $164.50 ($164.10). France devalued its gold holdings to Frs.69.190bn. (Frs.75.591bn.).

● THE £ was 45 points lower at $2.1910. Its weighted depreciation remained 27.8 per cent.

● TREASURY BILL rate rose 0.0016 per cent. to 9.48 [illegible]

● WALL STREET was closed (Independence Day).

● COMMONS VOTE on a proposed EEC policy directive which would prohibit member states from giving financial aid to shipbuilding where it would distort competition was blocked by the Government, despite Left-wing protests. Page 9

Tool merger off

● MACHINE TOOL group merger talks between Snyder and the State-controlled Kearney and Trecker Marwin have broken down after two years. Page 9

● IMPERIAL TYPEWRITER applied for a High Court writ to regain occupation of its Hull premises which have been occupied by workers since it ceased production in February. Page 13

● MR. RALPH NADER has accused the U.S. Government and motor industry of tolerating the "massive failure" by new cars of the clean exhaust standards and cited a confidential Environmental Protection Agency report. Page 16

ICI buys Goya

● ICI has bought the Goya perfumes and toiletries business of D. R. Collins in a deal believed to be worth over £1m. Back Page

● INTERNATIONAL TIN council has accepted the resignations of Mr. R. T. Adnan, its buffer stock manager, and Mr. J. M. Bueno, his deputy, who were both suspended from duty on May 9. Back Page

● BLOUNT, BLACK and Gerrard, a small stockbroking firm, was hammered on the Stock Exchange two days after its suspension from trading. Page 9

● HOWARD MACHINERY trading profit in the half-year to April 30 slumped to £0.41m. (£1.65m.) but the company expects to return to previous levels of profitability. Page 14 and Lex

CHIEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

(Prices in pence unless otherwise indicated)

RISES

[illegible] 3pc 1990-95	£32½	+ 1½
Treasury 12¾pc 1995	£90½	+ ½
Argyle Secs	46	+ 6
Assd. Dairies	162	+ 7
[illegible]SR	75	+ 5
[illegible]ots	211	+ 8
[illegible]	318	+ 9
British Home Stores	314	+ 10
[illegible]ckhouse (J.)	140	+ 11
Debenham	127	+ 8
[illegible]ubee-Cmbs-Mars	107	+ 15
Distillers	147	+ 8
[illegible]	348	+ 11
[illegible] and Met.	68	+ 5
GKN	237	+ 8
[illegible]	268	+ 4
Imperial Group	68	+ 4½
[illegible] Secs	184	+ 8
[illegible] Inds	111	+ 8
MEPC	119	+ 8
Midland Bank	263	+ 15
Peachey Prop.	28	+ 5
Pilkington	207	+ 11
Racal Electronics	299	+ 15
Rank Org. "A"	155	+ 10
Reardon Smith "A"	188	+ 13
Sun Alliance	390	+ 10
Tate and Lyle	227	+ 8
Trafalgar House	103	+ 5
Tube Invs.	266	+ 14
Ultra Electronic	24	+ 4½
BP	530	+ 22
Shell Transport	315	+ 13
Tricentrol	66	+ 10
Mid-East Minerals	24	+ 4
Ocean Resources	16	+ 2½
Pancontinental	410	+ 25
Randfontein	£30	+ ½

FALLS

Howard Machinery	60	− 10
East Rand Prop.	£10½	− ½

Healey will face sceptical CBI on wage limit package

BY JOHN ELLIOTT, LABOUR EDITOR

Mr. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will face critical questioning *over his anti-inflation package on Monday from CBI leaders who are becoming* increasingly concerned about a potential lack of credibility in a voluntary pay policy operated throughout the Price Code.

This emerged yesterday at the same time as Mr. Jack Jones of the Transport Workers adopted a bargaining position which indicated he would accept £6-a-week flat-rate pay rises as part of a voluntary package. But he warned that big salary increases for MPs could hurt any new deal.

Meanwhile, an Independent Television News snap survey of public attitudes on pay and prices reported last night that three out of four voters believe that everyone who works for a living should accept a voluntary 10 per cent. pay limit which should be enforced statutorily if not accepted voluntarily.

This report is in line with the views of most union leaders that their members are now prepared to accept new wage curbs even though the unions are still standing out gainst statutory enforcement.

Degree

It is the degree of the Chancellor's and the Cabinet's willingness to bow to this union pressure against statutory enforcement, in the interests of Labour unity, which the CBI wants to examine when it meets Mr. Healey on Monday afternoon. These talks which will coincide with a separate meeting of the TUC economic committee on the anti-inflation package, will be followed by a special assembly of all the CBI's top member companies and committees on Wednesday.

The CBI's worries, which seem likely to lead it into demanding a fully statutory policy, are based on the claim that it would be impractical to expect the Price Commission to decide on when to curb companies' price rises if the pay policy was only based on a valunotary understanding.

This is partly because there would need to be written into the Price Code precise guidance on which the Commission could operate. But even then, the Commission would have no means of knowing how a company had distributed its increased wage bill. The Commission would, for example, be able to tell whether a company had

Editorial comment and effect of 10% pay limit Page 12
Man of the Week and Gilmour calls for firm stand Back Page

beaten the 10 per cent. limit, but would not know whether the money had all been paid on a flat-rate basis.

The CBI also wonders, for the same broad reason, how a cut-off with no one receiving more than say £5,000 or £10,000—figures being discussed by union leaders—could be operated through the Price Code.

This indicates to employers that further statutory measures will be needed for administrative reasons, however wholeheartedly the TUC backs the scheme next week.

The CBI will also complain to the Chancellor that, without any laws outside the Price Code, an employer facing a strike aimed at making him exceed the pay limit, would have no recourse to the courts. Under the Conservative's pay laws, Orders restricting rises were served on employers, who could then in turn complain to the courts if a group of workers tried to make them break an Order. Such a path would not be open if a voluntary policy precluded statutory Orders and only provided for price rises to be curbed.

The CBI will also reiterate its known views that the Government should not bow to union demands for the Price Code to be tightened in general because industry cannot afford further price restrictions.

These arguments will underline debates now taking place among Ministers and in Whitehall as to how far the Government should go incurring the wrath of the unions and Left-wing Labour MPs—including the risk of some Ministerial resignations—by building in statutory back-up powers. Simply passing a piece of reserve legislation through Parliament but not activating it till a union flouts the policy, which is one way being considered of stressing the Government's voluntary hopes, would not answer the CBI's arguments.

Decision

However, Mr Jack Jones left the closing session of his union's biennial conference in Blackpool yesterday firmly tied by its decision earlier this week to oppose statutory policies.

He indicated his potential agreement to a £6-a-week voluntary figure when he said that the total "should not be less than £6" and merely added that "there ought to be the prospect of [illegible] if higher paid salary earners gave up rises or even accepted salary cuts.

NUM leaders still split over £100-a-week call

BY ROY ROGERS, LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

A PREVIEW of next week's crucial debate on miners' pay, which could well determine whether the emerging pay policy will be voluntary or statutory, came yesterday when miners' leaders were unable to make any recommendations on pay to their conference which opens in Scarborough on Monday.

The 26-man executive of the National Union of Mineworkers used a six-hour executive meeting to rehearse its policies for next week's key debate. But it could not agree on any compositing of the three conflicting pay resolutions on the agenda.

The issue will now be considered by the five-man conference business committee over the week-end, pending a further executive meeting on Monday directly after the Prime Minister has addressed the conference.

Mr. Wilson is unlikely to waste this opportunity of spelling out to delegates the consequences of setting a £100-a-week target for faceworkers, as is suggested by the union's militant Yorkshire area.

Moderate executive members and Mr. Joe Gormley, the union's president, yesterday tried in vain to persuade Mr. Arthur Scargill, the militant Yorkshire NUM president, to drop the figures contained in the Yorkshire motion.

This seeks increases of about £39 a week to set an £80 rate for surface workers, £85 for underground men and £100 for those on the coal face.

Mr. Len Clarke, Nottinghamshire president and leading moderate, was equally insistent that his area's votes would not be cast for any motion that includes any figures.

His area has put forward a resolution calling for "substantial" increases to give faceworkers parity with pit deputies and maintaining "appropriate differentials," for other grades.

Options

Last night Mr. Clarke said that if the union adopted the £100 demand it would be a "shattering blow" to TUC and Government moves for a voluntary policy with which to attack inflation.

The union should not tie itself to any figures but leave all its options open, he said, adding that in his view the NUM should "fall in line" with whatever policy emerges from the TUC.

This moderate line is, however, to be challenged by militant Scottish miners' leaders who plan an emergency resolution opposing any form of interference with free collective bargaining including the Government proposals for a 10 per cent. overall limit on settlements.

A third pay resolution on the agenda supports the £100 demand but seeks to set this as a longer term target, although the militant Kent area hopes to amend this North West NUM resolution so as to make it a firm demand for the next annual negotiations.

Yesterday's stalemate on pay could mean that all three pay resolutions will be put before the conference delegates during Tuesday's debate. Alternatively the executive may decide to drop all three if it can agree the wording of an executive statement on pay to put before conference.

Meanwhile there will be a week-end of political arm-twisting with the various factions trying to drum up support for their conflicting views. None of them can be confident of winning the crucial vote.

£100m. pipeline will distribute British Gas supply from Brent

BY RAY DAFTER

BRITISH GAS is to spend £100m. on a new land pipeline system to distribute gas from the northern sector of the North Sea.

The move follows the deal to purchase gas from Shell/Esso's Brent oil field, north-east of the Shetlands. That contract, announced a week ago, is for a minimum of 500m. cubic feet a day starting in 1979-80 although it is believed that provision is being made for up to twice this rate.

Boost flow

The Corporation said yesterday that ultimately the project would provide a further 250 miles of 36-inch diameter pipeline between the Aberdeenshire coast and Bathgate and on to Carlisle. A compressor station to boost the flow of gas will be required in Kinross and additional equipment will be needed at two compressor stations already being built at Kirriemuir and Bathgate.

The pipeline has already been bought. Some of it has been supplied by British Steel; the remainder has come from European suppliers, mainly German and Italian companies.

British Gas is already laying a twin pipeline between St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire — the point where natural gas from the Frigg and Brent fields is to be brought ashore—and Bathgate.

Work is also taking place on laying a pipeline from Bathgate to Carlisle where spur lines go to points near Bishop Auckland and Preston. Construction is also taking place on a coastal reception terminal at St. Fergus.

The proposed third pipeline from the St. Fergus terminal will follow a similar route as far as Kirriemuir to the two which are currently being laid. From there it will head South-East through Angus to cross the Firth of Tay to land at Newburgh, Fife, and then southwards via Kinross and Dunfermline to cross the Firth of Forth West of Rosyth and Bo'ness to Linlithgow and Bathgate.

It is intended that the pipeline-laying operation will start next April. British Gas is already contacting landowners and tenants on the route.

Consultation about the route has also taken place with the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, the Scottish Landowners' Federation and other planning and local authorities.

Meet target

The contract with Shell/Esso means that British Gas could increase the country's gas supply by as much as 10 to 15 per cent. by around 1980. The agreement lasts for 20 years and should ensure that, with gas from the nearby Frigg field, the Corporation will be able to meet its target of having 6bn. cubic feet per day of gas available in the early 1980s.

● A 350,000-ton concrete oil production platform left Stavenger in Norway, for the Beryl Field.

The giant structure, ordered by Mobil North Sea, is being towed by five of the world's most powerful tugs and will take about two weeks to cover the 190 miles to its destination.

New pay dispute threat to R-R

By Christian Tyler, Labour Staff

ROLLS-ROYCE (1971) is again fighting off a wage claim that it says could threaten its competitiveness with U.S. aero-engine makers and prejudice its financial support from the Government.

The company yesterday warned that it would have to shut down its Midland plants next week—halting work on the RB-211 engine—if workers at the Derby factory went ahead on Monday with threatened industrial action on pay.

Go-ahead

Last time there was pay trouble at R-R—at the Scottish plants in April—the Government told the company it would not help meet the cost of any pay rises outside the social contract guidelines.

Two weeks ago the Government gave the go-ahead for a contract to supply improved RB-211 engines for Boeing 747 jumbo jets ordered by British Airways.

The Government is giving financial backing for the engine, already under development for an extended-range version of the Lockheed TriStar, the aircraft for which the RB-211 was originally built.

Rolls-Royce yesterday told the 12,000 Derby workers it would not add to their January settlement of £8 a week except for higher productivity. The unions say they want a "substantial" increase with no strings attached.

They have threatened to impose an overtime ban to withdraw co-operation. The company said that would so disrupt the production flow as to make closure inevitable.

Interim

Normal settlement date at Derby is now. But the company has said the January interim payment must stand for 12 months.

In Scotland a similar situation arose in April after an interim settlement in November. But the 6,500 workers voted against their shop stewards' call for a strike after the company made it plain it would sit out the strike. However, the men also turned down a productivity deal.

£ in New York

—	July 3	Previous
Spot	$2.1970-1980	$2.2030-2050
1 month	0.55-0.45 dis	0.49-0.44 dis
3 months	1.60-1.50 dis	1.56-1.65 dis
12 months	7.55-7.45 dis	8.00-7.90 dis

Mrs. Gandhi bans extreme organisations

BY KEVIN RAFFERTY NEW DELHI, July 4.

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI, the Indian Prime Miinster, to-day increased the pressure of her crackdown by banning 26 political orgainsations, including the most militant groups to the Left and Right.

The official explanation was that the ban was imposed on those parties either seeking to overthrow the constitution by extra-constitutional means, or which followed a cult of violence.

The main bodies banned are the Rashtriya Swayan Sewak Sangh (RSS), the military arm of the Hindu Nationalists Jan Sangh, the Marxist-Leninist wing of the Communist Party of India and its various splinter groups, the extreme Moslem Jamaat-i-Islami; and a violent group called the Ananda Marg.

RSS has been banned before, in 1948, after Nathuram Godse, one of its members, assassinated Mahama Ghandi. The ban was lifted after a few months, when the RSS had given an assurance that it would not indulge in violence.

Trouble flared in New Delhi to-day as police arrested at least 100 people who had tried to offer violent and non-violent protest against the state of emergency and arrest of political leaders. Eye-witnesses told me: "Hundreds of police took away two van-loads of prisoners."

Chandni Chowk, normally the bustling heart of Old Delhi, was practically deserted as the police moved people on.

Arrests are continuing daily as the Government tries to destroy the Jan Sangh organisation, in particular, and to pick up those of its leaders who have so far evaded the security forces' net.

The Government has banned foreign journalists from entering India.

Mrs. Gandhi to-day expressed the hope that the emergency would be only a short one. She said that if the Opposition had had their way, they would have brought government to a standstill.

A thorough reshuffle of the top posts in Ministries at official level seems to be going on. The Prime Minister is likely to present a package of constitutional amendments to Parliament within the next two months.

Sources with good access to the Prime Minister and her senior colleagues tell me that before she could be sure of getting such measures safely through Parliament Mr. Ghandi might have to arrest up to 30 to 40 MPs under the emergency provisions. The toll of arrests up until two days ago included 13 MPs of Parliament, two of whom came from Mrs. Ghandi's Congress Party.

The Prime Minister enjoys a comfortable majority in the Lok Sabha (the Lower House) with more than 350 of the 520 members plus the support of 25 Communists and some of the Independents. However, the sources said Mrs. Ghandi did not want to suffer the embarrassment of attempted filibustering by the Opposition. She also fears that in their present mood the Opposition might be prepared to wreck the proceedings of the House by, for example, seizing the Speaker's mace.

But in spite of the planned changes Mrs. Ghandi is not yet working towards a one party system. She wants to keep the trappings of the Parliamentary system since she believes that only elections can give her legitimacy.

It is difficult to work out how long the Government expects this emergency to continue. Another view which is being put out by the Information Minister, Mr. Shukla, at private talks, is that it may only last a few months. If things are quiet by

Continued on Back Page

FEATURES

ON OTHER PAGES

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The week in London and New York

Equities respond to Mr. Healey

Taking its cue from the apparent first round success in the talks between the TUC and the Treasury the market rose sharply yesterday. So after a week of see-saw like swings the 30-Share index has emerged from the first leg of the new account 27.7 points higher at 323.3.

That compares with 291.8 at the close on Monday: on Tuesday sterling opened at a worst ever trade weighted depreciation of 29.2 per cent. and by the afternoon Mr. Healey was disclosing to the Commons a package of crisis proposals. Since then sterling has partially recovered (to 27.8 per cent.) and has been fairly steady over the past three days. The gilt market has also firmed up a bit despite a clear trend towards rising short term interest rates in the U.S.

TOP PERFORMING SECTORS IN FOUR WEEKS FROM JUNE 5.	% Fall
Wines & Spirits	−4.7
Tobaccos	−5.4
Oils	−5.8
Electricals	−5.9
Machine & Other Tools	−6.3
Textiles	−7.9

THE WORST PERFORMERS	% Fall
All-Share Index	−11.7
Packaging & Paper	−15.5
Insurance (Composite)	−15.8
Food Retailing	−17.6
Hire Purchase	−17.7
Discount Houses	−18.6
Stores	−19.1

The Chancellor's wage proposals—which centre on a 10 per cent. ceiling on rises (for dividends too)—are about as tough as the City could have expected. But for the market one major "if" hinges on whether the Government can make its proposals stick—hence the importance yesterday of the outcome of Thursday's talks with the TUC. Moreover, there are still some misgivings over the relatively vague approach to control of public spending, via undisclosed cash ceilings.

The new dividend and price code proposals are broadly an extension of the measures already in force. So for equities there are no new serious threats—though we have yet to read the small print in the White Paper, and to see the reaction of next week's annual conference of mineworkers. Still, certain equity sectors showed plenty of relative strength this week, notably food manufacturing with stocks like Associated Biscuit and Northern Foods rising by a fifth.

As for gilts, the shorts fell back on Thursday following the jump in Citibank's prime rate but by and large longer maturities have this week made steady gains. The bulls see inflation rates falling and therefore leading to attractive buying opportunities among the longs. But the cynics point out that rising interest rates are just about the one shot left in the Government's locker should the present tactics fail to restore confidence in sterling.

Sheffield twists

After weeks of allowing the opposition (Thorn Electrical) to make a string of counter offers as well as most of the off-stage noises, SKF has hit back in the battle for Sheffield Twist Drill—only to be faced with an abrupt and curious about face by the STD Board. On Wednesday SKF raised its cash bid from 77½p to 91p where it equalled the Thorn offer. But Thorn immediately chipped in with an extra 1p which was enough to induce the STD Board—which had backed the SKF offer through thick and thin for over a month—to switch allegiance and recommend Thorn to its shareholders.

The reactions of the STD directors are puzzling to the outsider. But plenty of institutions are apparently viewing the whole situation with a cooler eye. The ball in this particular takeover game could still be very much in mid-air, and they are obviously in no hurry to accept at this stage.

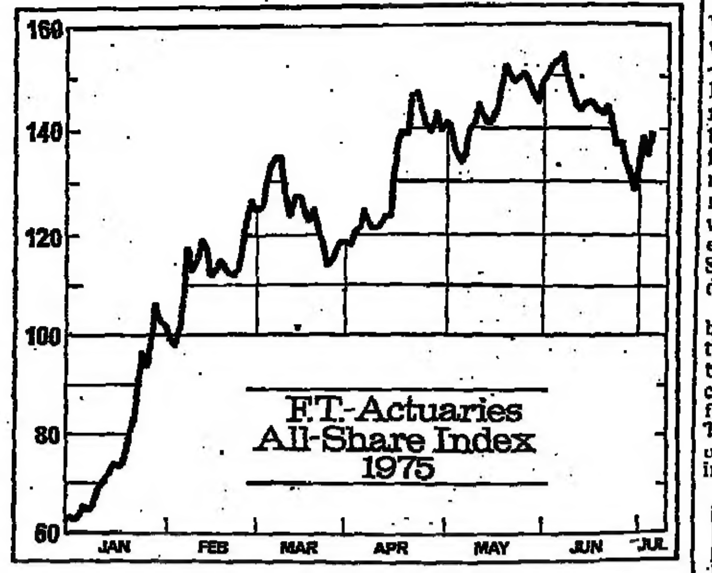
Coats' dividend countdown

Both the pension funds and the unit trust managers are now formally committed to opposing the adoption of Coats Patons' report and accounts at next week's AGM, as a protest against its decision to omit the final dividend for 1974. Other shareholders, however, need be in no great hurry to follow their lead.

The dividend decision has not, after all, had too serious an impact on the share price, although it has underperformed the market since it was announced at the end of May. Coats has promised that future dividends will be determined by earnings rather than by the amount of cash generated in the relevant year's trading, and there is very little chance that other companies are going to take its recent decision as any kind of precedent.

So what do shareholders stand to gain if the accounts are rejected? If Coats felt obliged to restore the 1974 dividend, gross funds and other low-rate taxpayers would benefit, and managers of high-income unit trusts would find it that much easier to achieve their annual income targets. And under the present statutory controls, Coats would have a higher platform on which to build dividend increases in future years.

But for shareholders paying the standard rate of tax, it is certainly fair to argue that the money is better left in the company rather than distributed. The payment would have increased bank borrowings yet further, and would have involved a £2¼m. gift to the taxman in the shape of unrecovered ACT. The Board has done an adequate job for shareholders in the past, and it warrants support now.



GEC's bumper year

The General Electric share price has almost trebled to 130p this year, and Thursday's 1974-1975 results justified this above-average performance. Last year group profits rose by £22.6m. to £173.9m. pre-tax following a £3.3m. mid term gain. Sales advanced £298m. to £1,542m.

The increase in volume is reflected in a jump of nearly a third to £95m. in working capital requirements. But despite this and a hefty capital expenditure programme (£78m.) on top of a redemption of convertible, net cash balances have only fallen from £200m. to £146m.; cash flow, including deferred tax, has soared to £160m.

On the trading front there was a rise of some 40 per cent. from the industrial activities reflecting the strength in diesels while associates have chipped in an extra £8m. Across the board new orders are keeping pace with sales which suggests growth again this year. The shares yield 3.7 per cent. at 128p which is hardly attractive. But these latest figures and prospects should more than justify GEC's market status, particularly when the institutions can still deal in up to 50,000 shares—a rare occurrence in these days of narrow markets.

Nationalisation postponed

The Government's announcement this week of the postponement until the next Parliamentary session of the Bill to nationalise the shipbuilding and aerospace industries caused scarcely a ripple in the market as it had been assumed for some time that it would be impossible to pass the legislation by the end of the current session. The decision has underlined some of the major anomalies in the Bill, since unless there are major changes in the proposals, the interval between the period on which the compensation is based, and the date payment is made will widen to a patently unfair extent. At present, compensation is to be linked to a six month average of stock market prices between September, 1973, and February, 1974, which has created many anomalies, not least because almost all of the companies affected are unquoted, but are to be treated as if quoted.

A further potential problem over the delay concerns the dividend restrictions; under the present Bill any increase in dividends over the total paid in the last financial year for which a final dividend was paid before February, 1974 will have to be deducted from compensation. But this can cover trading as far back as 1972-73. Directors also currently face restrictions to present "dissipation" of assets. The postponement will obviously create further uncertainty, although at least the two industries were assured in May that money used to finance new investment will be compensated in full. By the time the Bill eventually becomes law, the shipbuilding industry at any rate could be in a much weaker position because of the decline in orders. The final rub for shareholders was the announcement by the Treasury that shareholders receiving gilt-edged stock in compensation will in future have to pay capital gains tax on the existing shares when the gilt is sold.

Onlooker

MARKET HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

	Price Y'day	Change on Week	1975 High	1975 Low	
F.T. Ind. Ord. Index	323.3	+27.7	365.3	146.0	Tech. rally awaiting Govt. pay plan
F.T. Govt. Secs. Index	59.33	+ 1.0	62.34	49.18	Govt.'s anti-inflationary moves
F.T. Gold Mines Index	382.4	−27.3	442.3	280.2	Fall in investment premium
Clairmace	48	+ 6	52	24	Excellent results
Distillers	147	+17	149	65½	Whisky price increases
Dunbee-Combex-Marx	107	+15	107	39	"Rights" offer & dividend forecast
GEC	130	+14	133	51	Advance in second-half profits
Granada "A"	54	+ 8	57	22	Interim report
Hellenic & General	40	− 7	48	27	Hambros abandon's 48p share bid
ICI	268	+18	302	118	Market trend
"LOFs"	32	− 6½	64	27½	Chairman's gloomy review
Marks and Spencer	203	+12	256	95	Chairman's statement
Midland Bank	263	+28	305	122	Half-year results due soon
Pancontinental	410	+75	450	220	Hopes for change of Government
Sainsbury (J.)	146	+10	184	81	Chairman's statement
Selection Trust	555	−27	695	322	Disappointing full year figures
Smiths Industries	115	−10	139	51	£8.7m. "Rights" offer/9-mths. Reslts
Tate and Lyle	227	− 5	279	91	Proposed "Rights" issue
Ultra Electronic	24	+10	24	7	Rise in profits

Resilient marke

BY GUY DE JONQUIERES

NEW YORK, July 4.

WALL STREET succeeded in weathering the week's bad news—a quarter point increase in First National City Bank's prime rate to seven per cent.—without too much trouble. The market fell about seven points on Wednesday in anticipation of this move but firmed up on Thursday, when it was actually announced, ending up 1.41 points higher at 871.79, a shade below last Friday's close.

The market's resiliency was bolstered by the disclosure that the unemployment rate dropped to 8.6 per cent. from 9.2 per cent. and that wholesale prices fell by 0.1 per cent. in June. These indicators are in line with other recent evidence of a slowly improving economy, though statistical quirks almost certainly made both of them appear more favourable than they actually were.

While other major banks (all of which were already at seven per cent.) have not followed Citibank immediately, further rises in prime rates now seem likely. Citibank's rate formula is based on a three-week moving average of the yields on commercial paper, and unless the latter actually fall it may well call for a 7¼ per cent. prime by the end of next week. Some analysts are not ruling out the possibility of a rise to 7½ per cent. before the end of this month.

The Federal Reserve appears prepared to tolerate a limited rise in prime rates as one of the costs of dampening down money supply growth. M-1 increased by bounds in May and June as the Federal income-tax rebates were injected into the economy, and annualised growth in several recent weeks has far exceeded the 9 per cent. upper limit set by the Fed over the medium-term.

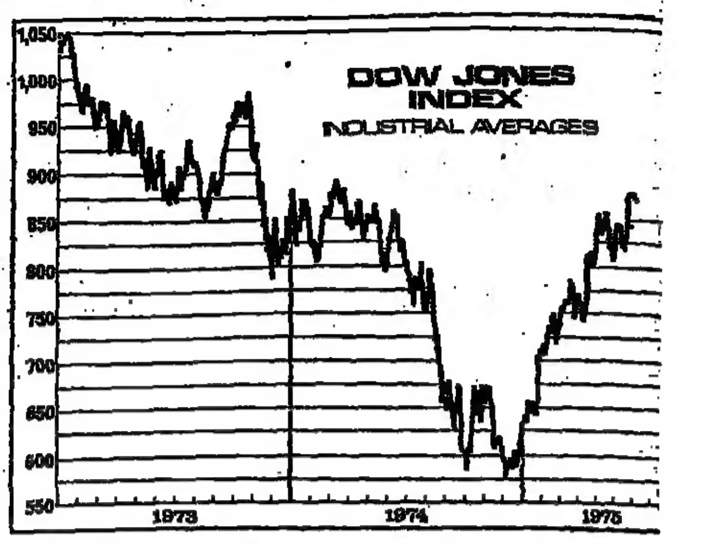
There have been signs more recently that the M-1 growth rate is slowing down (it tends to moderate in the third quarter anyway) which could mean that the Fed's more restrictive posture will be of only shortish duration. But for the moment it seems to be aiming at a 6 … cent. Federal Funds rate, … slightly higher. This would im… that Treasury Bill yields … rise above their current 6 … cent. level if they are to rem… attractive.

The Treasury's continuing c… needs will probably also k… pressure on the short end of … market, and if banks are to … on meeting them they may h… to step up their borrowi… through certificates of deposi… significant portion of th… liquidity is likely to remain … up for some time in securitie… the New York Municipal Ass… ance Corporation, of which t… are pledged to buy a sizea… share.

The prospect of dea… borrowing costs would be m… daunting if the economy we… showing signs of much strong… growth, but all the eviden… points to a relatively sluggi… second-half recovery anywa… Furthermore, there are growi… indications that the financial d… tortions which affected the cre… markets last year are starting … correct themselves.

A flow of funds analysis … Salomon Brothers issued th… week finds that there has bee… a substantial rebuilding … liquidity by both households an… corporations, and that no… financial corporations are no… borrowing far less heavily … finance operations. It also est… mates that the increase in cred… demand this year will amou… to $150bn., the smallest sinc… 1971 and some $26bn. less tha… last year.

So far this year this slowin… of demand has shown up mo… dramatically in bank lendin… which actually declined by a… estimated $3bn. in the first hal… It is expected to pick up in th… final half, though, when Salomo… forecasts a net increase of $32b… roughly a third more than i… the final half of 1974.



DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS	Close	Chang…
Mon.	878.99	+5.…
Tues.	877.42	−1.5…
Wed.	870.38	−7.0…
Thur.	871.79	+1.4…
Fri.	Market Close…	

MINES IN THE NEWS

Cross-fire for gold

BY MALCOLM DUMPHREYS

THIS IS THE "silly season," the time of the year when both share and metal markets are traditionally quiet and can sometimes do things for which it is hard to find any logical explanation. This could be said of the movement in the bullion price subsequent to the U.S. Treasury's "Dutch" auction of the metal last Monday.

The first of these auctions was on January 6 when a disappointing response was made to the then offered amount of 2m. ounces. Only 750,000 ounces were sold at an average price of $165 per ounce and on that day the bullion price closed at $169. It then moved up to $180 within five trading days. In the week prior to the auction the metal price had touched a record $198 in anticipation of a strong demand from the U.S. public who were allowed to buy gold legally for the first time in 41 years.

This week the amount offered was 500,000 ounces. For this, a total of 758 bids were received (compared with 209 in January) for around 4m. ounces at prices ranging between $132 and $182 per ounce. The outcome was that 499,500 ounces were sold at $165.05 per ounce to those who bid that price and more. As in January, much of the gold went to foreign dealers. On Monday the bullion price ended at $166.30 per ounce but has since declined to $164.50.

The fall of our Gold Mines index this past week by 27.3 to 382.4 cannot, however, be attributed to the U.S. Auction. The main cause was the fall in the investment dollar premium. The latter had been up to 106¾ per cent. earlier in the week, reflecting the continued decline in sterling against other major currencies. Subsequently, it fell back following the U.K. Chancellor's measures to halt inflation.

Investors still wishing to put their money into the stock market should, by rights, now look for those shares which are not subject to dividend restraint, namely those of overseas based companies. The drawback to investment in such concerns, however, is the premium, currently around 95 per cent., that has to be paid for the privilege of buying such stocks and the fact that 25 per cent. of it must be surrendered to the Government when holdings are sold.

Rand devaluation

While on the subject of dividends, the effect on payments to U.K. shareholders of South African issues following the recent devaluation of the rand against the dollar from $1.47 to $1.40 is a little hard to assess. If the pound moves down against the dollar by the same amount that the rand has depreciated against it then holders in this country will neither gain nor lose. One thing is certain, though, that all South Africa's exports which are traded in dollars will produce increased earnings for the companies when the money is converted back to rands.

This is obviously significant for the country's gold producers because it will, albeit in a small way, help to alleviate the burden of ever increasing costs which are currently rising at around 25 per cent. per annum.

What could prove to be the next twist in the upward spiral is the white mineworkers' demands for a five-day week. Talks on achieving this have just broken down because, according to the Chamber of Mines, the industry "could not stand losses of R250m. (£159.2m.) a year in meeting union demands." The Chamber claims that five-day working would result in fewer underground blasts being carried out even if the mineworkers work the same number of hours in the five days as they currently do in six.

On the obverse side of the devaluation coin, however, is the increased cost of imported supplies which must be felt in the longer term. Similarly, repayment costs for the mining houses' foreign currency loans will go up by the amount of the devaluation.

It is part of the irony of current mining share markets that the U.K.-based mining finance group, Selection Trust, could announce an 88 per cent. increase in operating profit for the year to last March and raise its dividend by the permitted amount to 14p while at the same time seeing its shares fall back further to a level over 20 per cent. down from that achieved earlier this year.

True, the higher distribution was predicted in January when the merger with Consolidated African Selection Trust was mooted. This marriage was consummated on March 31. So CAST's results will not be consolidated until the current financial year. But there are three reasons why Selection Trust shares have declined in popularity.

First, the 1974-75 net profit was virtually unchanged owing to a doubling of administration, exploration and interest charges. Second, the second half performance was considerably down on that of the first half, reflecting the weakness of base-metal prices. This obviously has bearish implications for Selection Trust's prospects anyway in the first part of the year to next March.

Thirdly, last month the freezing of the big Agnew nickel project in Western Australia by the cold winds of inflation took away, anyway for the time being, one of the growth prospects which had been exciting speculative interest in the shares. Selection Trust is not entirely bereft of promise, however. The stake in the U.S. giant, Amax, is still a strong growth area. Its dividends are now running at an annual rate of $1.75 compared with a 1974 total of $1.63½. In 1978 the new Unisel gold mine in South Africa should be starting production. The North Sea activities of the craneship "Thor," pictured below, are proving a money-spinner. And there is always the chance of further stimulating news from the Brouillan (now rechristened Detour) base-metal find in Canada.

Coming out of 1974-75 earnings of 24.9p a share the 14p dividend looks safe enough. So the slide in Selection Trust may not have much further to go.

To enable Rand Selection to continue to participate in its one-third stake in the new business of the Anglo American group, whose companies "are now clearly moving into a phase of substantial expansion," an issue of R30m. five-year 7½ per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares is to be made. The total issue is to be taken up by Anglo American and its associates. A shareholders' meeting has been called for July 29 to ratify the proposals and authorise the required increase in capital.

TV Radio

BBC 1

† Indicates programme in black and white.

9.00 a.m. Teddy Edward. 9.05 The Mister Men. 9.15 Laszlo's Rescue Rangers (cartoon). 9.35 The Lone Wolf. †10.00 Laurel and Hardy: "The Midnight Patrol." 10.15 Double Bill: †"Catch Us If You Can," starring The Dave Clark Five and †11.45 "Hotel Sahara," starring Yvonne De Carlo and Peter Ustinov. 1.10 p.m. Weather.
1.15 Wimbledon Grandstand: 1.25 Rugby League: Australia v. England; 1.45 Wimbledon: The Men's Singles Final, Ladies' Doubles Final, Mixed Doubles Final.
5.50 News.
6.00 Sport/Regional News.
6.05 Jim'll Fix It.
†6.40 Saturday Night at the Movies: "Titanic," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Clifton Webb.
8.15 Seaside Special.
9.00 Cannon.
9.50 News.
10.00 That's Life with Esther Rantzen.
10.40 [illegible] starring Moira Anderson.
11.10 Eleventh Hour.
11.40 Ghost Story.

All Regions as BBC 1 except at the following times:—

Wales—10.00-10.25 a.m. Boss Cat (cartoon). 10.25-10.55 Sporting Choice: Lillee and Thompson. 10.55-1.10 p.m. Cricket: Glamorgan v. Australians, commentary and progress reports during Grandstand.

Scotland—†12.30 a.m. Scottish News Summary.

Northern Ireland—6.00-6.05 p.m. Northern Ireland News and Sport. 12.30 a.m. Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

4.05 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "From The Earth To The Moon," starring Joseph Cotten, George Sanders and Debra Paget.
5.40 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis.
6.55 Westminster.
7.25 News and Sport.
7.40 Network.
8.10 Two Women by Alberto Moravia, Part 2.
9.00 The Tribal Eye.
9.50 Match of the Day from Wimbledon.
10.40 Film Night.
11.10 News on 2.
11.15 The Old Grey Whistle Test.
†11.45 Midnight Movie: "The Siege Of Sidney Street," starring Donald Sinden.

LONDON

9.20 a.m. Open Day. 9.45 Play a Tune with Ulf Goran. 10.10 Around the World in Eighty Days. 10.35 The London Week-end. 11.00 Junior Police Five. 11.10 Rock On With 45. 11.35 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased).
12.30 p.m. World of Sport: 12.35 International Sports Special (part 1): The Tour de France, Canoeing, and The Spillers Greyhound Derby from The White City Stadium; 1.10 News from ITN, followed by the Australian Pools Check; 1.20 The ITV Six—1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 from Beverley; 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 from Sandown; 3.05 International Sports Special (part 2): Athletics: Philips Golden International Meeting from Crystal Palace; 4.00 Wrestling; 4.55 Results Service.
5.10 News from ITN.
5.20 Betty Boop.
5.30 New Faces.
6.30 Sale of the Century.
7.00 Big Adventure Film: "One-eyed Jacks," starring Marlon Brando and Karl Malden.
9.30 News from ITN.
9.45 Seven Faces of Woman.
10.45 The Best of Russell Harty.
11.40 The Collaborators.
12.30 a.m. Bone of Contention.

All ITV Regions as London except at the following times:—

ANGLIA

[illegible]

ATV MIDLANDS

[illegible]

BORDER

[illegible]

CHANNEL

[illegible]

GRAMPIAN

[illegible]

GRANADA

[illegible]

HTV

[illegible]

SCOTTISH

[illegible]

SOUTHERN

[illegible]

TYNE TEES

[illegible]

ULSTER

[illegible]

WESTWARD

[illegible]

YORKSHIRE

[illegible]

RADIO 1

[illegible]

RADIO 2

[illegible]

RADIO 3

[illegible]

RADIO 4

[illegible]

BBC Radio London

[illegible]

London Broadcasting

[illegible]

Capital Radio

[illegible]

امكانيات الأصول

Your savings and investments

The takeover round

BY CHRISTOPHER HILL

ONE point last year it ed as if unit trust manage- t companies were doomed to "unwanted" shelf, but the k 'market's revival has ked off another round of vity.

about a fortnight's time a pletely new unit trust group due to be launched (with e old faces in the manage- it team) and this week Aba- Arbuthnot has acquired the Jascot unit trusts. These e a total value of £11m., ing the total value of the rged group £14½m. and the sideration amounts to 3½ per of assets.

his is considerably more the 2½-3 per cent. which dall paid for London Wall ier this year and part of payment is in new Arbuth- Latham Ordinary shares — lving an increase of nearly er cent. in the merchant k's issued capital.

ascot is one of the "wild" ls in the industry, having n launched in June 1970 by hur Pickles, who may lay claim to having started and more unit trust manage- it groups than any man alive ior to S & P and then Janus Drayton). Apart from Jascot amodity, none of the funds performed spectacularly, the attraction to Abacus urhnot is that there is a ad range of funds and the uisition does provide instant wth.

Moreover, the bank is still hot the takeover trail and is templating purchasing yet ther group (with £20m. in ds) in the not-too-distant ure. It has also been doing l with the Eastern and Inter- ional Fund which it launched rly recently. This now ounts to half the value of Abacus group and there are ns to launch a parallel fund Jersey.

For the unitholders there pear to be advantages in the ve, for the Jascot method of gning a stockbroker to the y-to-day management of each d was never completely satis- tory and Abacus Arbuthnot is arly taking fund management riously—aiming to get its nds up to £50m. over a com- atively short period. Unit- lders (and Abacus Arbuthnot) y also be reassured that thur Pickles is contracted to y on. They also get the benefit of Arbuthnot Latham's long-standing connections in the Middle and Far East.

The interesting question is why Arbuthnot Latham is so anxious to get into unit trust management when a stock market setback can decimate funds which have to be paid for *with either good money or by* dilution of equity. The reason is that the bank is hoping for a spin-off into other kinds of fund management, such as pensions and overseas (Arab?) money and the unit trusts will be used as a showcase. What it appears to have found is that to attract money to manage, one has to have funds already under management and a track record.

● GOLD

After the sale

AS FORECAST, the sale of gold bullion by the U.S. authorities on June 30 did not turn out to be such a fiasco as the previous sale on January 1—when the world market for gold took a knock as a result of the distinct lack of enthusiasm in the U.S. for buying gold.

What the dealers in London are *saying* is that the success of the sale seems to put a floor to the gold price at around the U.S.$165 level, but that the domestic price of Krugerrands *in the U.K. is distorted* by the recent Government restrictions on the import of fresh supplies of coin. What they mean in effect is that more coins are *appearing in the U.K. market* than they believe ought to be about—implying that there is evidence of smuggling.

But this does suggest that, given anything other than a completely restricted supply of Krugerrands, the premium (currently 10½ per cent.) is a pretty delicate flower. This does not detract from gold in the shape of Krugerrands as a "hedge" investment, but it does underline the point that *one is unlikely to make a fortune* out of the metal over the next year. But one can never tell in these days of recurring currency crises and it is certainly much better for gold to be considered as a conservative type of investment (which was always its traditional role) rather than to hold the centre of the stage as the panacea for all inflationary problems.

● INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Marketability

VARIOUS small ripples have disturbed the tranquility of the investment trust pool in recent weeks, but they have not created any great excitement owing to the relative unmarketability of the trusts involved—for example the prospective merger between General Investors and Trustees and City and Gracechurch.

With this in mind, it was interesting to hear this week that the *investment trust expert* of one major stockbroking firm is working on a survey of marketability in the investment trust field. And considering that unmarketability *is the principle* reason why smaller trusts remain on high discounts to asset values, it should be valuable—if only as a spur to more *amalgamations and mergers.* But the information will be difficult to gather for the jobbers are not exactly anxious to declare all on the subject.

The case for gilts

BY ERIC SHORT

THE investment potential of *gilt-edged stocks* tends to be ignored by the private investor compared with those of the more glamorous media—equities, property bonds, etc. Yet opportunities arise in the gilt-edged sector from which investors can profit—both in terms of income and capital—*provided, as with all investments,* they have read the market correctly.

Such an opportunity could be presenting itself in the gilt-*edged market now following* this week's announcement by the Chancellor of proposed measures to combat inflation. This has brought an immediate positive reaction from the equity market, but the gilt-edged sector seems to be awaiting details before deciding which way to move. It cannot completely ignore what is happening to overseas interest rates and those in the U.S. now appear to be rising again.

Nevertheless, the long-term *yield on gilts is* at present about 14½ per cent. Should the objectives of the Chancellor be achieved and inflation reduced to 10 per cent. this year and to single figures next year, then investment in such gilts will hold out two advantages.

The first is that it will give a real return of several percentage points—a feature that has been absent from most forms of investment over the past two years. In such circumstances investors seeking income could consider long-term gilts as an investment.

Second, it will offer considerable capital appreciation as the prices rise to adjust to the new conditions. The classical investment strategy if interest rates are expected to fall is to invest as long as possible.

But before investors rush into War Loan, they should reflect on *two factors. They must be* certain that the proposed measures will achieve their objective and the gilt-edged stockbroking specialists are not by any means convinced that they will. If investors are satisfied on this score, then they must decide whether these conditions would not produce higher capital appreciation from equity investments, especially over the short term.

It must be remembered that *gilt-edged holdings are only* free of capital gains tax if held for over one year. Therefore over the short term, gilts lose this competitive edge compared with *equity investment.* Investors seeking capital appreciation in gilts have to take a longer-term view to obtain maximum advantage.

Investors who require more concrete evidence that interest rates are likely to fall can hedge their bets by investing short and awaiting further developments. The returns at this end of the market vary from 11 to 12½ per cent. giving investors a reasonable return combined with freedom to manoeuvre. Higher returns can be found in the local authority sector rather than very short gilts.

Otherwise, the attractions of low coupon gilts for the higher rate taxpayer remain—a subject that has been touched upon in these columns before. These stocks give investors the maximum capital gains on a tax free basis if held for more than one year, giving attractive grossed-up rates of return. However, investors could consider raising their sights from the short-dated to the medium-term gilts.

Should interest rates fall these stocks will show more capital appreciation than the shorter term. If this does not happen, the stocks can be held *in their own right on terms* that are not much different from the longer dated stocks. The favourite stock is Transport 3 per cent. 1978-88. Should interest rates remain unaltered, its price should rise steadily as it nears the redemption date. There are one or two other low coupon stocks in this term range—Treasury 5 per cent. 1986-89 and the two long-term low coupon stocks—Gas 3 per cent. 1990-95 and Funding 3½ *per cent. 1999-04.*

Investors have to decide how long or short they wish to invest. Whatever the circumstances, however, the gilt-edged market is very complex and expert advice is desirable before taking the plunge. But gilts should not be rejected out of hand as investment vehicles simply because they are "fixed-interest."

Coats Patons

NEXT FRIDAY is the day of the annual general meeting of Coats Patons when the crucial vote is taken on the adoption of the *annual report and* accounts. The controversy over the company's decision not to pay a dividend, but to make a bonus issue, has been discussed in detail. What is important now is to consider the lessons to be learnt. On the company side, there is the need to give full explanations to all shareholders as to why certain courses of action are being taken and not to ignore the requirements of shareholders—many private holders needed income. Shareholders, for their part, must not let short term considerations blind them to the long term effects of decisions on the company.

Reactions to the package

BY TERRY GARRETT

THE SPEED with which Mr. Healey's package was announced on Tuesday with the aim of reducing inflation to 10 per cent. by the end of *next year,* was obviously prompted by the slide *in sterling during* the previous week. Although details are still sketchy, the initial reaction was favourable, with sterling closing at 27.8 per cent. below the December 1971 levels on Tuesday against 28.9 per cent. on Monday. The Stock Market meanwhile staged a record 23.7 *points rise in the 30-share* index.

Since these initial reactions the market is now taking a more sober view. Talking to a number of investment managers, it is plain that all are awaiting the details of the White Paper before committing themselves, but the major cause of concern *is not* about controls over industry but the stance the unions will take. But the consensus is that Mr. Healey's promise of action to check the rate of price increases as inflation slows, holds few fears for the corporate sector. Basically it is thought that the Chancellor has seen the effects of putting too much strain on the liquidity of industry last year, and it seems unlikely that he will wish to revive such pressures.

This impression is strengthened when one remembers the concessions to industry last November in the form of tax relief on stock appreciation. After a concession of that magnitude it is considered doubtful that he will reverse his thinking. But, the Chancellor will doubtless have to make some moves to contain price rises in order to balance the package in an attempt to win over the "left."

Such moves might be in the form of stricter margin restraints, which may be enough to appease critics of wage controls. However, this would have only a limited effect on the overall profitability of industry because many companies are operating below the restricted margin *level anyway, as the effects of* recession bite into order books.

Assessments of what these measures will mean to the market were tentative. A sideways movement over the next few months seemed the generally cautious forecast. There are even fewer indications for particular sectors, but one manager did make the point that if wage inflation drops to 10 per cent. there will be a profits boost to contractors who have built-in wage rises of 30 per cent. when tendering for contracts to be completed with the next year or so.

As for the tightening of divi*dend restraint, this is basically* taken as a bad move but views vary on how serious it is. Few would agree that we are now back to P/Es a measurement of worth, but one manager at least reckoned that he was more worried about possible dividend cuts than the difference between a 10 and 12½ per cent. increase. He also pointed out that many companies which wanted to raise their dividends beyond the limits were already doing so by means of rights issues, takeovers, etc. But other income fund managers reckoned that they now had to look harder for companies with existing high yields.

Compound rate

BY ERIC SHORT

SOME INVESTORS are still a little confused as to exactly how the repayment value is calculated on the retirement index-linked bonds and exactly how it is related to inflation. The difficulty arises in combining consecutive annual inflation rates into the equivalent rate *over the five-year investment* period. It is incorrect to add the rates together, yet some people tend to do this.

The generally accepted definition of the rate of inflation (although there are other measures) is the percentage change in the Retail Price Index (RPI) over a given period. It is this percentage change that is used to determine the repayment value of the bonds.

The level of the RPI in May, when the scheme was launched, was 134.5. If by next May it has increased to 161.4, then the inflation rate for the first year will have been 20 per cent. — the percentage *rise from* 134.5 to 161.4. If by the following May, the index stands at 215.2, the inflation rate for the second year will have risen to 33⅓ per *cent.—the percentage rise from* 161.4 to 215.2. But the inflation rate over the two years is 60 per cent.—the percentage rise from 134.5 to 215.2—not 53⅓ per cent.

This shows the compounding effect of successive rates and explains how, in my article last week, the repayment value of a £10 bond after two years with successive inflation rates of 20 per cent. and 33⅓ per cent. becomes £16. Incidentally, a reader has pointed out that investors can obtain income from the scheme, the theme of last week's article, simply by taking out a £500 bond, cashing it on the first anniversary and reinvesting £500 while retaining the balance as income.

● TERMINAL BONUSES

Restoring the cuts

INVESTORS IN traditional life policies were shaken earlier this year when they discovered that terminal bonuses could be cut as well as increased. It brought home the point that if they are intended to reflect capital appreciation over the term of the policy then, when markets fall, as they did with a vengeance last year, so do bonus rates.

Traditional life company actuaries tend to work on average rather than market values: therefore the cuts in bonus rates came well after the market fall and true to form the reaction by actuaries to the market recovery is similarly *delayed. This week's announce*ment from Scottish Widows', and Clerical, Medical and General, of a full restoration of the previous terminal bonus cuts, brings the known number of companies who have thus reacted to four, the others being Norwich Union and Irish Life.

So investors in these companies with contracts about to mature will receive roughly the same as the amounts paid out on similar policies last year. But what about the policyholders whose contracts matured in the first six months of the year? Only Scottish Widows' has given them a *thought. An ex gratia payment* is to be made to such persons which will partially restore the shortfall on their maturity values—a welcome and realistic move. Other *life* companies should take note.

Finance and the family

A transfer of registers

BY OUR LEGAL STAFF

No legal responsibility can be accepted by the Financial Times for the answers given in these columns. All inquiries will be answered by post as soon as possible.

I refer to your reply headed an Australian resident's tax on June 7. I am a U.K. resident and hold shares registered in Australia in the name of nominees and have been advised that these could be transferred to my name on the London register, but that 2 per cent. stamp duty would have to be paid. Do I understand from your reply that the investment currency premium might also have to be paid?

Our published answer was not intended to imply that a U.K. resident would be required by exchange control restrictions to purchase investment currency in connection with the transfer of shares from an Australian register to a U.K. register. It is difficult to avoid all ambiguity in necessarily brief answers.

If your Australian dividends have hitherto been collected without deduction of U.K. tax, and have consequently been the subject of Schedule D Case V assessments on the preceding-year basis, the deduction of U.K. tax by the U.K. paying agents from dividends paid after the transfer will probably necessitate the revision of one or two years' assessments. Section 124(2) of the Taxes Act provides that "where income in respect of which a person has previously been charged or chargeable to income tax under Case IV or V of Schedule D becomes at any time chargeable to income tax by deduction under the provisions of Section 159 . . . (the cessation provisions) shall apply as if the security or possession were a source of income which he ceased to possess at that time." You should therefore mention the transfer in the section of your tax return headed "Alterations in untaxed income," although this is not generally made clear in the notes which accompany return forms.

Tax position of an annuity

Referring to your reply of March 15 headed Tax Position of an Annuity, I myself bought some similar bonds in 1971 and was assured by the issuing company that no income tax was payable on the proceeds, though it could be liable to surtax. Was this not correct?

Our reply stated the position following the passing of the Finance Act 1975 which contained provisions (Sch. 2, paras 12 and 17) to charge the gain on life annuity contracts at the basic rate (in addition to the charge at the higher rates plus investment income surcharge, or surtax up to 1972-73, which already applied, if appropriate, to gains made on contracts made after March 19, 1968). However, the charge to basic rate tax is only imposed on gains arising from contracts made after March 26, 1974, and in this respect our reply was misleading as the inquirer was concerned with contracts made before that time.

Pension from abroad

In your reply under the heading Pensions from Germany (March 15) you state that "it is confirmed that the amounts of overseas pensions arising up to April 1974 can now be remitted, without their being subject to U.K. tax." Can you say who confirms this, as I understood the point is disputed?

Our interpretation is based on the wording of section 122(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (as amended by the Finance Act 1974) which, so far as is relevant, reads: " . . . income tax chargeable under Case IV or V of schedule D shall be computed on the full amount of the income arising in the year preceding the year of assessment, whether the income has been or will be received in the U.K. or not. . ."

Foreign pensions are chargeable under Case V and so the assessment for 1974-75, the first year for which the new rules apply, will normally be on income arising in 1973-74 — which is not, of course, to say that the pension arising in 1973-74 is taxable but only that it is taken as the measure of the amount assessable in 1974-75.

Status of a visitor

I refer to your reply of March 1 in which you stated that ownership of a flat in the U.K. could affect the residential status of a person who visited this country. My impression is that what matters is the length and frequency of visits which is what matters, and that ownership of the flat, certainly if it is let, is not relevant. Do you not agree?

Section 50 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (formerly section II of the Finance Act 1956) provides that the question of a person's residence shall be decided without regard to a place of abode maintained for his use in the U.K. where he goes abroad to work full-time in a trade, profession, vocation, office or employment and no part of the trade etc., is carried on in the U.K. (except that in the case of an employment any duties which are merely incidental to the duties performed outside the U.K. can be ignored).

However, if a person goes abroad permanently other than for the above purposes and has accommodation (for example a house or apartment) available for his use in the U.K. he is regarded as resident in any tax year in which he sets foot in the U.K. and as remaining ordinarily resident if he comes here in most years (paragraph 20 of leaflet I.R.20 issued by the Inland Revenue).

The question of whether accommodation is "available" is a question of fact.

Wife's earnings taxation

Could you let me know at what total income figure it is advantageous for a married couple to be taxed separately, that is the wife's earnings taxed as if she were a single person.

My husband now earns around £4,680, and my salary has been increased to £4,300. Apart from this we have building society interest payable to us of around £100 yearly, and I have some few dividends of about £50 per year. We have no children or other dependants.

My husband is due to retire at age 60½ if he wishes a year from now, viz. June, 1976. Can this agreement, if we desire, be revoked immediately we wish?

There is no universal rule of thumb to determine quickly whether separate taxation of a wife's earnings will be advantageous. The only safe rule is to estimate the potential tax liabilities both ways before each tax year starts, and to remember to do the calculations again as soon as possible after the tax year is over and the actual figures of income, etc. are known. You are only allowed six months (that is up to October) in which to revoke an election made for the previous year, or to make a retrospective election if you originally decided not to. For 1974-75 therefore, you could make an election at any time up to (Sunday) October 5, but notice of election must actually be in the tax inspector's hands by that date. For the current year 1975-76, you can make an election as soon as you wish, and you will be able to revoke it at any time up to October 5, 1976. Notice of election has to be given on a special form (form 14), which must be signed by both your husband and yourself; similarly, notice of revocation (on form 14-1) requires both signatures. The Revenue have power to accept late notices of election or revocation, in special circumstances.

We take it that neither of you is paying life insurance premiums or has outgoings such as mortgage interest, payments under deed of covenant, etc. If this assumption is wrong, it may invalidate the following advice.

On the basis of your figures (and assuming that you joint total investment income is £150 net receivable), the effect of an election for separate taxation of wife's earnings for 1975-76 would be as follows:

	Without election	With an electn. husband	wife
Wife's salary	4,300		4,300
Husband's salary	4,680	4,680	
U.K. dividends (wife)	50	50	
7-13ths tax credit	27	27	
Building society interest	100	100	
7-13ths notional tax	53	53	
	9,210	4,910	4,300
Less: Personal allowances	1,630	675	675
	£7,580	£4,235	£3,625
Tax at basic rate:			
35 per cent. on first £4,500	1,575	£1,482	£1,269
Tax at higher rates:			
40 per cent. on £ 500	200		
45 per cent. on £1,000	450		
50 per cent. on £1,000	500		
55 per cent. on £ 580	319		
	£3,044	£2,751	

You should clearly make an election for the current year 1975-76 (remembering to check the actual figures after the year is over), and also check your position for 1974-75 to see whether an election should be made for that year (before October 5). An explanatory leaflet (IR13) is obtainable from most tax inspectors' offices.

Insurance

Freedom of choice

BY JOHN PHILIP

IN THIS age of consumer protection it is almost axiomatic that anything that deprives the citizen of his freedom of choice is not just questionable, but almost certainly undesirable, if not positively reprehensible: and anyone who, for whatever reason seeks to restrict that freedom must now very much be under attack from the Office of Fair Trading.

In the insurance field for as long as any of us can recall, it has been customary for a building society, when making a house purchase loan, to require the borrower to protect his property by a policy written in the joint names of society and borrower, and purchased from an insurer specified by the society.

Convenience

One justification for this attitude has been administrative convenience—that each society has been able to ensure the continuance of the many thousands of policies that protect its investments, much more simply than if they were spread over the whole of the insurance market.

Another, and you might be forgiven for thinking perhaps a more cogent reason, has been the special commission rates that building societies have obtained from insurers in exchange for placing a volume of business with them and which in times of financial strain have had some small influence on the interest rates the societies have charged their borrowers.

For some while the Office of Fair Trading has been discussing this practice with the Building Societies Association, and in May the BSA announced that it was recommending to its members that they should now offer the borrower a choice of at least three insurers, and that if the borrower wishes he can propose yet another insurer, not being one nominated by the society.

In fact, this is not such a great concession by the BSA for most building societies have always had a panel of insurers, and directed borrowers' insurances either in rotation or by some other predetermined selection system: to name three insurers rather than one insurer will merely replace that selection by borrowers' random choice which, in the long run, might well provide very much the same distribution of risks.

In theory, the borrower who nominates his own alternative insurer might find his choice rejected, on one or more of the following grounds—that the cover provided falls short of that afforded by the society's named insurers, that the society considers the borrower's insurers unlikely to provide an adequate service, or that the borrower's insurers will not undertake to cover the society if the borrower fails to pay the premium.

But in fact these grounds of rejection seem hardly likely to be raised. The basic cover in which the building societies are vitally interested is common to a wide range of home buildings policies and it is only the trimmings that are different.

Service

Though quality of service is variable both from underwriting and claims handling aspects, I doubt that any well established insurer would be rejected on the grounds of inadequate service: certainly if this should happen the insurers would need to take a good hard look at their organisation and methods.

Finally, the majority of insurers are prepared to give building societies undertakings when those societies direct business to them, so why not in respect of an individual policyholder's business?

However, these are but recommendations of the BSA, which individual members can adopt or ignore as they wish: and though we must expect all members of the BSA to fall into line, it may be some while before the new rules are effective countrywide. The real constraint of course lies in the ultimate power of the Director of Fair Trading by regulation to oblige the societies to do what they have now agreed to do voluntarily—and it is the spirit of that agreement rather than the strict letter on which they will be judged.

The new agreement does not mean that the host of existing building society borrowers can think about changing insurers at the next renewal—for the BSA's agreement applies to new mortgages. But even if they could, a change of insurer is not lightly to be made and certainly not for the saving of a few pence per cent. of premium. This is true not just in the realms of household insurance but of virtually every class of business, even motor insurance. The policyholder does earn a degree of goodwill which increases with the years, while the neighbour who chops and changes may well find his insurers far less sympathetic to that part of his claim which is at the fringe of his policy cover if not right outside: goodwill born of long standing is an asset the policyholder should not throw away.

Just as the building societies has directed its borrowers to particular insurers, so also the composite insurance company has required and still requires the endowment mortgagor to cover his house or flat with its own home-buildings policy. The company thus has a triple source of income from the borrower: from his life assurance premium, from the interest on his loan, and from his buildings premium.

I think it must be agreed that this practice of the composite insurance companies is of rather a different character than that of the building societies—the company wearing its investment hat is sure that if the home is damaged or destroyed by an insured peril, it has absolute security, a fact which must give the policyholder greater peace of mind as well. Of course there is no commission aspect in the background, wherein a charge of undue influence could be based. So I do not think it follows from the BSA's agreement that the present practice of composite insurance companies will be changed.

Tenancies

As I said a few weeks ago there is no standard form of tenancy agreement in this country, though in many leases there are clauses requiring the tenant to insure, perhaps in joint names, perhaps with a specified insurer or only an insurer of the landlord's choice. In this sphere the Office of Fair Trading cannot hope to have much impact for there are far too many landlords.

If this aspect of the insurance clauses in tenancy agreements is to be changed, seemingly it will have to be by legislation if it is to be effective. Meantime landlords should, I think, heed the writing on the wall.

CAREERS AND EDUCATION

Why Farmer Mick tries to sleep late

BY MICHAEL DIXON, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

"TAKE THE BOY who is working for me," said Mick the farmer. "When he started he had £400 saved up, wanting to buy his own farm. He has spent it now, honest truth, every penny; and he spends every penny of his wages every week. I say he is right. What is it worth saving for any more, boy?"

The message, spoken in an accent best described as Slavonic Welsh, was surprising. It came from a short powerful man who, with his new wife in the early 1950s, worked day and night over seven years accummulating £1,100 to start their first farm. It was also significant in the sense that this farmer's changed attitude to saving and to the 230-acre farm he has built up since suggests why this country seems headed for a shortage of milk.

A struggle

Mick can tell you of half a dozen other farm-owners within a few miles radius of his fields on the Dorset-Devon border who — like himself — are currently disciplining themselves to a couple of extra hours in bed of a morning. This is a bit of a struggle for him in particular, because he lost the habit of relaxation in boyhood.

A farming career was the last thing that would have been predicted for him when he was born, the son of a police official, in Poland 50 years ago. After Hitler's invasion, 14-year-old Mick decided with a group of other youths to flee the country and, after becoming separated from his friends, found himself fighting with Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia.

From there he and a number of fellow Poles were eventually transferred by submarine to join a Polish brigade fighting in Italy. The war over, he was sent to Austria. There, in spite of pressure to return to his homeland, he determined to take up his right as a Pole who had fought for the Allies and come to England.

He arrived in 1946 and spent the next couple of years moving among displaced persons' camps. Various jobs were tried, including coal-mining, but he lived overwhelmingly by his wits, which his wartime experiences had qualified him superbly to do. After a while he decided to go to America and travelled to Southampton intending to cross the Atlantic as a seaman and jump ship on arrival.

Money gone

"There were plenty of jobs for Poles on ships going to India and Australia, but none on ships going to America, you see. All the Poles wanted to go there and had the same idea as me. The shipping companies knew us, and they said if we wanted to go to America we would have to put our names on the proper list because there was a quota. But I knew my turn in the quota was something that would never come. So I just kept going around trying to get a ship until all my money was gone and I had to go to the employment exchange."

At the exchange he was told that a farmer close to Southampton wanted a man who could milk cows. Mick couldn't. But he said he could and although his new employer soon found him out, he was allowed to stay in the job provided he worked hard and learned fast. As a result he found he had a natural bent for farmwork and, marrying, set himself the target of a farm of his own.

Seven years later he got the chance of buying for £3,000 a farm in mid-Wales. When the mortgage was arranged and the initial fees were paid, his £1,100 savings were down to £350. He bought an old tractor and trailer, loaded this with wife and all their movable possessions and drove it at five miles an hour to their new home in Cardiganshire. The journey took a week.

For the next three years or so, Mick and his wife farmed and earned extra money by providing board and lodging for tourists and running a cut-price taxi service at night. The money went to developing the farm to the extent that they were offered £6,000 for it. Wanting more scope for expansion, they sold and bought for £7,000 the nucleus of their present farm at Monckton Wyld.

The couple's journey back from Wales bore no resemblance to their going. They travelled in a special train of 12 coaches filled with livestock and equipment. Mick, with a bit of typically astute dealing, had managed to charter the train from British Rail for £115.

Over the 17 years since, he has carried on wheeling and dealing, adding to land, animals and equipment, clearly enjoying it all—even the weeks in the bitter winter of 1962-63 when the needs of his livestock allowed him only an hour or two of sleep, fully clothed, at any one time.

Individualistic

His business methods have been highly individualistic, conforming only to the unwritten countryside code which permits one person to outwit another provided that this does not transgress a basic rule of co-operation. A few hours help in the evening from a smallholder is remembered and repaid with some bales of hay or the loan of machinery. Any bit of stroppiness is also remembered against the day when that, too, can be repaid in kind. This tit-for-tatting approach is applied equally to farmers, other tradesfolk, "retired people come from London," and locals in general, including officials.

"I cuss them and when I've a mind, show what I can do to them, but, after, we're usually good friends," Mick said. "We agree to help where it suits, you see, and get on with our own business."

While continuing to enjoy these complex dealings, however, he and his wife have lately become convinced that farming is no longer worth the sheer hard work which they have put into it for the past quarter century. One factor in this is the capital transfer tax. "If I can't leave the farm to my daughter, what good does it do putting my heart and soul in it?"

Another and more immediate cause of Mick's present attempts to sleep in until 7.30 a.m. or so is the price of milk. His predecessor at Monckton Wyld milked only 15 cows. Mick gradually expanded his dairy herd until he was milking 85. This obliged him not only to set his clock by the twice daily milking but also to buy an annual 45 tons of fertiliser whose price has risen, he said, over the past 15 years from £350 to £2,500 a ton.

Yet for each of the 56,000 gallons of milk a year that Mick's dairy cattle were producing, he was receiving only about 30p on average.

A few weeks ago he finally decided he could no longer afford to work so hard. The 85 cows have now been sold, half of them for slaughter, and he says that no matter how much incentive might be offered for him to return to dairy cattle next year, he simply could not achieve more than about a third of his former production. And half-a-dozen near neighbours have done likewise.

No future

Mick still has approximately 100 head of beef cattle as well as his sheep, pigs, horses and crops. Farming these will still be a full time job, but will demand less labour than the dairy herd did, although he is guarding against a personal shortage of milk by keeping a couple of cows for family use.

Admittedly the change means he is now going backward instead of forwards but he intends to enjoy the one as much as he did the other. The only sad thing for him, he added, was that he could not see any future youngsters getting similar enjoyment in the same way. "It's impossible, you see. There's no career in farm-owning here any more."

ICI backs more university research

By Ray Dafter

TWO CONTINENTAL universities are among institutions taking part in a new series of joint research projects with ICI.

The projects are designed to extend knowledge in fundamental research, of joint schemes involving both ICI and academic staff. They will eventually replace the post-doctoral research fellowships which have been supported by ICI for the past 30 years. (The last series of fellowships were awarded this year to 23 academics.)

Seven joint projects have been accepted this year including research into novel methods of controlling insect behaviour by chemosensory communication. This scheme is being undertaken at Southampton University in conjunction with ICI's Plant Protection division.

Liège University, one of the Continental institutions taking part in the joint ventures, is looking at fundamental aspects of new high performance polymeric materials—work which is of interest to ICI Europa, the group's paint and plastics divisions and the corporate laboratory, all of whom will be involved.

Utrecht University is teaming up with ICI's organics division on research into dispersion stability in polar organic liquids.

Barriers down

The joint projects were started last year when five schemes were approved. ICI contributed some £30,000 last year and a further £60,000 is being earmarked this year. In 1976 the figure is likely to be about £120,000.

Eventually, when the fellowship scheme has worked itself through, more than £150,000 a year will be contributed to the joint projects.

Dr. Donald Moore, ICI's academic relations adviser, said that while the Fellowships carried much prestige, and attracted the cream of talent, there was very little direct contact between the ICI research establishments and the fellows working within universities.

"The new projects, on the other hand, are designed to encourage collaborative research and close involvement of ICI personnel," he said. "Our main criterion is that there should be considerable mutual interest in the projects."

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Janssen may open U.K. research unit

JANSSEN Pharmaceutica, part of the Johnson and Johnson group, may establish a research unit in the U.K., provided the economic climate improves.

Dr. Paul Janssen, the Belgium company's director of research, said that the U.K. was likely to be the next location for new research facilities. The company had been considering the expansion "for a long time."

While the EEC referendum vote was considered to be a positive factor, a decision would be postponed until the economic climate (in particular inflation) became more settled. The availability of suitable research staff was another consideration.

"The U.K. is of enormous interest. The quality of research is probably higher than elsewhere. Furthermore, the evidence of pharmaceutical research done in the U.K. is more readily accepted on a world-wide basis than research done in many other countries," Dr. Janssen said.

Last year Janssen increased its ties with the U.K. through the establishment of a marketing company, Janssen Pharmaceutical at Marlow, Buckinghamshire. It employs some 100 staff.

The group, which started as a pure research organisation, expects that $500m. worth of its products will be sold this year.

F.T.-ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES

QUARTERLY VALUATION

The market capitalisation of the sub-sections of the F.T.-Actuaries share indices as at June 30, 1975 expressed below in millions of pounds and as a percentage of the All-Share index. Similar figures are also provided for the two preceding quarters. These valuations are published quarterly and are made by Extel Communications (Exchange Telegraph Group) on an I.B.M. 370 computer.

	EQUITY GROUPS GROUPS & SUB-SECTIONS (Figures in parentheses denote number of stocks)	Market capitalisation as at June 30, 1975 (£m.)	% of all share index	Market capitalisation as at March 27, 1975 (£m.)	% of all share index	Market capitalisation as at Dec. 31, 1974 (£m.)	% of all share index
1	CAPITAL GOODS GROUP (181)	4,103.1	13.78	3,802.8	14.04	2,036.2	[illegible]
2	Building Materials (30)	774.5	2.60	761.5	2.81	397.5	[illegible]
3	Contracting and Construction (23)	417.5	1.40	406.5	1.50	171.0	[illegible]
4	Electricals (16)	1,006.6	3.38	936.2	3.46	519.8	[illegible]
5	Engineering (Heavy) (13)	151.1	0.51	137.1	0.51	75.8	0.51
6	Engineering (General) (65)	1,338.5	4.50	1,187.0	4.38	617.6	4.16
7	Machine and Other Tools (11)	53.3	0.18	48.0	0.18	33.4	0.23
8	Miscellaneous (23)	361.5	1.21	325.6	1.20	211.1	1.42
9	CONSUMER GOODS (DURABLES) GROUP (59)	945.4	3.18	912.2	3.37	494.2	3.33
10	Lt. Electronics, Radio and TV (15)	481.5	1.62	472.0	1.75	246.7	1.66
11	Household Goods (15)	141.5	0.48	144.1	0.55	75.2	0.50
12	Motors and Distributors (29)	322.1	1.08	296.1	1.09	175.3	1.17
13	CONSUMER GOODS (NON-DURABLE) GROUP (164)	8,661.2	29.10	8,136.0	30.03	4,322.9	29.13
14	Breweries (16)	979.7	3.29	911.1	3.36	570.2	3.84
15	Wines and Spirits (8)	530.9	1.78	440.2	1.62	291.3	1.96
16	Entertainment and Catering (16)	518.1	1.74	440.1	1.62	232.0	1.56
17	Food Manufacturing (22)	1,584.7	5.30	1,396.1	5.15	740.9	4.99
18	Food Retailing (16)	599.4	2.01	603.8	2.23	304.7	2.05
19	Newspapers and Publishing (15)	183.0	0.61	186.7	0.69	93.0	0.63
20	Packaging and Paper (13)	255.4	0.86	247.2	0.91	147.3	0.99
21	Stores (30)	2,203.4	7.40	2,219.7	8.19	1,221.2	8.23
22	Textiles (19)	564.1	1.90	505.0	1.86	311.0	2.11
23	Tobacco (3)	1,225.5	4.12	1,163.1	4.29	394.5	2.65
24	Toys and Games (6)	27.2	0.09	27.0	0.11	16.5	0.11
	OTHER GROUPS (92)						
25	Chemicals (25)	2,578.2	8.66	2,267.8	8.37	1,297.0	8.74
26	Office Equipment (10)	417.9	1.40	447.6	1.65	240.7	1.62
27	Shipping (11)	408.4	1.37	426.3	1.57	271.3	1.83
28	Miscellaneous (unclassified) (46)	1,482.7	4.99	1,377.9	5.09	799.2	5.39
29	INDUSTRIAL GROUP (496 SHARES)	18,596.9	62.48	17,370.6	64.12	9,451.5	63.69
30	Oils (4)	3,596.2	12.08	2,607.0	9.62	1,555.8	10.57
31	500 SHARE INDEX	22,193.1	74.56	19,977.6	73.74	11,005.3	74.16
32	FINANCIAL GROUP (100)	5,651.6	18.99	5,438.5	20.08	2,867.6	19.32
33	Banks (6)	1,618.2	5.44	1,475.7	5.45	786.9	5.30
34	Discount Houses (9)	78.6	0.26	83.2	0.31	48.9	0.33
35	Hire Purchase (5)	66.1	0.22	91.9	0.34	38.2	0.26
36	Insurance (Life) (9)	629.4	2.11	563.7	2.08	295.4	1.99
37	Insurance (Composite) (7)	1,526.5	5.13	1,369.4	5.05	740.1	4.99
38	Insurance (Brokers) (8)	247.3	0.83	213.2	0.79	102.4	0.69
39	Merchant Banks, Issuing Houses (19)	400.4	1.35	432.4	1.60	168.5	1.27
40	Property (32)	1,019.7	3.43	1,143.5	4.22	625.9	4.22
41	Miscellaneous (8)	65.4	0.22	65.2	0.24	40.3	0.27
42	Investment Trust Group (50)	1,921.1	6.45	1,674.4	6.18	967.0	6.52
43	ALL-SHARE INDEX (650 SHARES)	29,765.8	100	27,090.5	100	14,839.9	100

Motoring

Bargain basement models

BY JAMES ENSOR

[FO]RD'S DECISION to introduce [thi]s week an economy version of [th]e Escort, reviving the Popular [na]me, is a courageous one. The [m]anaging director, Mr. Terry [Be]ckett, described it to dealers [as] a gamble, though privately [he] prefers to talk of a calculated [ris]k. Whatever the phraseology, [ho]wever, it is clear that Ford [wi]ll lose out on the move unless [to]tal sales of Escorts increase by [at] least a quarter during the [do]g-days at the end of the year.

For the Escort Popular is not [a] stripped out car. The most [ob]vious changes from the [no]rmal model are the use of [cr]oss-ply tyres, the removal of [so]me sound-deadening material [an]d the use of matt. black [in]stead of chrome trim.

It is a commentary on the eco[no]mics of motor manufacturing [to]-day that these changes, which [w]ere the most that Ford thought [th]e public would be prepared [to] accept, led to a cost saving [of] only about £20. The [re]mainder of the savings needed [to] meet the £1,299 price stem [fr]om reduced margins for both [F]ord and its dealers.

Now Mr. Beckett, of course, [h]as made some shrewd calcula[ti]ons which suggest that Ford [w]ill gain more than enough [v]olume to offset the loss of [p]rofit on each unit — and the [s]ame equation holds good for [th]e dealers. Capacity to build [m]ore Escorts is available and [if] necessary Ford will move [C]apri production from Hale[w]ood to either Dagenham or [C]ologne to clear more space on [t]he lines.

Mr. Beckett's decision, for it was very much a personal one, was made just three months ago. He explains that he became worried about the success of imports — they took 38 per cent. of the market in April — and Ford's researches show unequivocally that the main reason why people are buying imported cars is because of their prices. The advantages which British cars offered in value for money, just a year ago, have been seriously eroded as British wage costs have mounted faster than German or Japanese.

More fundamentally, however, there is a clear indication that British motorists are deterred from buying cars because of the high prices — for both domestic and imported models. Never has the difference between the trade-in value of a three-year old car and the price of new replacement been so large. To-day, it is the purchase price rather than the cost of fuel — even at 72p a gallon — which is governing most people's decisions whether or not to buy a car and which car to buy.

In a highly competitive business, manufacturers are being forced to take account of this situation and to introduce lower priced variants of their models. Importers inevitably have been able to react to this situation most rapidly, for in many cases they have simply been able to introduce basic versions of their cars which have not before been imported. Thus Mercedes, with its 200 model selling for £3,475, has found that a car previously regarded as too sluggish for the British market, is now its best single seller. BMW, introducing 1602 which had been withdrawn from Britain, enjoyed a similar surge of sales.

The Japanese, always quick to appreciate a marketing opportunity, have been selling one litre models, such as the £1,139 Mazda 1000 and the £1,287 Toyota 1000, in fairly substantial quantities although only two years ago neither company marketed such a small model. It is the success of cars, particularly imports, in this price and size bracket which has persuaded Ford to take its "calculated gamble" with the Escort Popular.

Fiat has been able to take advantage of its affiliations in Southern and Eastern Europe, by marketing Spanish and Polish versions of its obsolete designs at very low prices. Thus, the rear-engined SEAT 850 is quite a bargain at £899 for those who do not mind its high noise levels.

The Russians, selling a slightly tougher and cruder Fiat 124 as the Lada at the bargain price of £1,099 and the Poles, selling a version of the Fiat 125 at £1,249, have been able to set prices which make their modern replacements the Fiat 131 and 132 seem expensive by contrast.

A more interesting development is the way manufacturers are steadily introducing smaller and simpler versions of their existing models at lower prices in order to attract customers. Thus the new Volkswagen Polo, on sale in Britain from October, looks and drives very much like a scaled-down Golf. The new BMW 320, which will reach Britain in December, looks much like a two-door, scaled down 520, which itself of course bore an obvious resemblance to the bigger 2500.

Both manufacturers and customers have been scaling down their ideas about cars in the past few months. But these new "recession" models despite their sometimes spartan air, seem to offer some relatively good bargains to the astute purchaser. Often for a small sacrifice in size or performance, they provide a substantial saving in cost.

Golf

Ready for a great Open

BY BEN WRIGHT

THE SACRIFICES made annually by local golfers so that the Open Championship venue may be presented to the elite in the best possible condition are often taken for granted by many of the game's foremost professors.

In the case of Carnoustie, this most arduous of British links tests, the course first had to be saved from possible extinction or serious erosion before it could be polished to the present pitch of perfection achieved by its intrepid greenkeepers.

A long, hard row has been furrowed here by all concerned, and on Wednesday Bob Charles, the left-handed champion of 1963, an early arrival from Johannesburg, was lavish in his praise of Carnoustie's condition.

Good judge

There is no better judge of putting surfaces than the tall, laconic New Zealander, arguably the best putter in the world since Bobby Locke—although the new Senior professional champion, Kel Nagle of Australia, has always been a live contender for this title.

After his first of at least three practice rounds before he departs to Switzerland to compete in multi-millionaire Bruce Rappaport's lucrative annual pre-Open week-end shindig, Charles spoke warmly of the marvellous consistency in pace of the 18 greens and the fast running condition of a links that has been sunbaked during the past rain-free five weeks.

Thankfully a gentle morning drizzle is presently at least laying the dust a little, a heaven-sent boon to people like myself who have recently been destroyed by the accursed hay fever.

If the present glorious heat-wave continues as forecast, Carnoustie will be much slicker than it was in 1968, when Gary Player just held off Jack Nicklaus in a thrilling duel down the home stretch, with Charles tying for second place with the latter.

Such bouncy, glassy conditions traditionally favour the great golfers, those whose consummate manipulative skills are allied to the character to withstand, and quickly forget, the occasional bad breaks that are bound to come their way. Fluke winners under such conditions are very much the exception rather than the rule.

For instance, I would not have thought for a minute of backing Lou Graham if the conditions on the No. 3 course at Medinah Country Club for last month's U.S. Open had been as hard on and around, and as slick on the greens as had been intended. The freak rains that preceded and punctuated that championship made the massacre of Medinah fairly predictable, in that conditions underfoot were the easiest I have seen at this event.

One thing is certain. A new Open Championship attendance record will almost surely be set in six figures for the first time against the present record of 92,796 established last year, when a record sum of £158,729 was gathered in to swell the kitty.

This sum will also be easily exceeded, which is no more than the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews deserves for the brilliance of its recent promotions of Britain's premier golfing event. In every facet of organisation our championship is vastly superior to its American counterpart, most especially in the shape of amenities offered to spectators in the tented city and beyond. The scoring system all over the course shows up its American counterpart for what it is—pitifully inadequate.

Breathtaking

The amphitheatre of temporary grandstands to seat no less than 7,000 people around the 18th green in the shape of a great horseshoe of scaffolding and planks is a breathtaking sight—empty. It will be a pitilessly claustrophobic one when full to those coming up the last fairway with a winning chance in the final hour of play.

In every way this is a notable fortnight for Scotland, the true home of golf. Following the splendid victory of the country's amateurs at Killarney in the European Team Championship, a triumph made more inevitable by the pathetic failure of England and Ireland, and despite the astonishing improvement of the continentals, the cream duly came to the top in the Seniors' professional championship at Longniddry.

Jointly rescued from probable demise when Pringle withdrew its sponsorship, this event must have been gratifying to the Ben Sayers golf equipment manufacturing company and Strathclyde Hotels, who stepped in so bravely at the 11th hour. In conditions similar to those expected at Carnoustie, the eventual list of finishers behind the 54-year-old Nagle reads like a golfing "Who's Who?" of yesteryear. The course record tumbled time and time again, eventually and fittingly to become the undisputed property of the winner, Ken Nagle, after his final round of 64.

Nagle's record in this event has been superb, in that he has now won it three times in five starts, having been previously successful under Pringle sponsorship in 1971 and 1973. In 1971 he beat the American champion, Julius Boros, for the world title by 4 and 3, while two years later he conceded defeat to Sam Snead only at the 41st hole.

Now Nagle, Centenary Open champion in 1960 and runner-up to Player in a 36 hole play-off in its American counterpart in 1965, will be my idea of a hot favourite to beat Charlie Sifford, the cigar-chewing black golfing pioneer, in the final for the world title in Virginia on September 7, if only because 36 holes of golf in a day appear still to come so easily to the super-fit Australian, not to speak of his inch-perfect driving and inspired putting.

In addition Nagle has apparently put behind him the aches and pains of recent years, while when I last saw him in the steamy heat of Chicago two weeks ago Sifford's joints were almost audibly creaking.

Two fiestas

While the world's senior amateurs do battle at Gleneagles Hotel for their title this week-end, a host of celebrities and professionals will combine in two notable tournaments for charity. To-day the £12,000 Pineapple Procelam at Turnberry will benefit the National Society for Cancer Relief. To-morrow five more worthwhile Scottish charities will benefit from £10,000 Jimmy Tarbuck Classic at Dalmahoy—two eminently watchable fiestas to precede what promises to be the greatest Open championship of all. The only tragedy is that a homebred winner of any of these events is, to say the least, unlikely.

Bridge

Some vital decisions

BY E. P. C. COTTER

LET ME REMIND you that the European Championships are being held from July 13 to 26 in Brighton at the Metropole Hotel, where you can see players of many nations in action. A Daily Bulletin, edited by Eric Milnes, editor of the Bridge Magazine, giving accounts of the play and including "Match of the Day" by Terence Reese and a feature by Benito Garozzo, can be ordered in advance from E.B.U., 81 High Street, Thame, Oxon., price £3, post free, for 14 issues.

As the European is a team event, let us examine two deals from first class match play. Here is the first:

N.
♠ A 7
♡ A Q 10 9 4
♢ J 10 7 3
♣ 8 2

W.
♠ Q 10 8
♡ J 8 7 2
♢ 4
♣ K Q 9 6 4

E.
♠ K 9 6 3 2
♡ 6 5
♢ K 2
♣ J 10 5 3

S.
♠ J 5 4
♡ K 3
♢ A Q 9 8 6 5
♣ A 7

North dealt at game all and bid one heart, South said two diamonds, and after a single raise from his partner went four no trumps, and bid six diamonds when he heard that North had two Aces.

West led the club King to the Ace. South cashed the trump Ace, and played King, Ace and Queen of hearts. East ruffed the third heart with the diamond King, and though South could throw his losing club, he could not avoid the loss of a spade trick, and the slam failed.

The issue is not clear-cut, but it seems better to play the three hearts without cashing the trump Ace. This caters for a possible 3—3 heart break without abandoning the chance that the trump finesse will work. As the cards lie, East is helpless. If he ruffs with the two, South overruffs, drops the King, sets up a heart for the club discard, and concedes a spade. If he ruffs with the King, the position is the same; if he does not ruff, South discards his club, and takes the diamond finesse.

The North-South pair later got their own back by shrewd tactical bidding, aided by poor defence:

N.
♠ Q 6
♡ Q 8 7 4
♢ 9 5
♣ A Q 7 5 4

W.
♠ K J 4
♡ A 6 3 2
♢ A J 7 6
♣ 9 6

E.
♠ 10 9 8 7 3 2
♡ J 10 9 5
♢ Q 8 2
♣ —

S.
♠ A 5
♡ K
♢ K 10 4 3
♣ K J 10 8 3 2

At game to East-West the dealer South bid one club, which West doubled. North passed to await events, East said one spade, South rebid two clubs, and West gave a dubious raise to two spades. Three clubs from North produced three spades from East, and South went to four clubs. This was passed by West and North, but East bid four spades. South passed to leave the decision to his partner, who had no hesitation in defending with five clubs. West doubled this, and all passed.

West led the King of spades, which does not actually cost a trick, because with the lead of any other suit the declarer has time to set up the Queen of hearts for a spade discard. South won in hand, drew trumps in two rounds, crossed to the Queen of spades, and led the four of hearts. On this East followed with the Knave—an excellent play which should have made the position clear to his partner. Unfortunately, West did not get the message, and already unsettled by the way things were going, panicked. After taking South's heart King, he cashed the Ace of diamonds, and now the sacrifice bid, which North-South had rightly undertaken, turned out to be a make.

CHESS By LEONARD BARDEN

BBC-2's NEW SERIES "The Master Game" (screened at 7.45 p.m. on Wednesdays) features a knock-out championship between some of the leading players in Britain, aiming to combine sports entertainment with insight into master chess. At critical moments in each game, the players voice their thoughts on their position and plans (sample from a loser: "My position is collapsing faster than the British economy—and I can't print new pieces").

With £250, a trophy, and much prestige at stake, the tournament has already proved an occasion for parading the latest opening secret weapons. Last week's Michael Stean v. William Hartston match featured the late Paul Keres's sharp move 6 P-KN4 which has done so well against the fashionable Sicilian Defence in recent tournaments.

Such an early advance of a flank pawn looks strange to anyone brought up on classical principles of centre control, and Stean's rapid defeat will discourage imitators. So this week's game is a partial corrective to the BBC-2 encounter: it shows how successful 6 P-KN4 can be even against a grand master.

White: E. Mednis (United States). Black: J. H. Timman (Netherlands). Sombor, Yugoslavia, 1974. Opening: Sicilian Defence, Keres Attack.

The opening moves were 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 NxP, N-KB3; 5 N-QB3, P-Q3; 6 P-KN4, N-B3.

The Stean v Hartston game went 6 ... P-KR3 (stopping White's pawn advance); 7 B-N2, N-B3; 8 P-KR3, B-Q2; 9 B-K3, P-QR3; 10 Q-K2?; NxN; 11 BxN, P-K4; 12 B-K3, R-B1; 13 P-B4, B-K2; 14 0-0-0? Q-R4; 15 K-N1, RxN! 16 B-Q2, RxBP; 17 KxR, QxP; 18 R-QN1 (White had planned 18 R-QR1, Q-K3; 19 P-B5 winning the queen, overlooking 18 .. B-R5 ch), 0-0; 19 B-QB3, R-B1; 20 R-R1, B-R5 ch; 21 K-Q2, Q-N6; 22 KR-QB1, B-N4; 23 Q-B3, B-B3; 24 Q-Q3, PxP; 25 Q-Q4, N-K1; 26 R-R5, B-B3; 27 Q-B2, B-QN4; 28 R-R3, BxB ch; 29 Resigns.

Back in 1961 Bobby Fischer played a consultation game on BBC radio against Penrose and Clarke; incidentally Bobby was overjoyed in that distant era when the BBC offered him a £50 fee for his eight-hour recording stint. The opening was the same as Stean v. Hartston, but Fischer put his queen on Q2 where it stopped Black's dangerous exchange sacrifice.

Mednis v. Timman continued 7 P-N5, N-Q2; 8 B-K3, N-B4? (prematurely committing the knight, and blocking the QB file for Black's own counterplay, so better is the waiting P-QR3); 9 Q-Q2, P-QR3; 10 0-0-0, B-Q2; 11 P-B4, P-N4; 12 B-N2, P-N5; 13 N(3)-K2, R-QN1; 14 K-N1, Q-B2; 15 P-KR4.

Compare this position with that after White's 14 0-0-0 in Stean v. Hartston, and you can see why chessmasters argue so heatedly over single moves in the opening. In both games, Black has kept his king in the centre and launched a fast attack against White's king at QN1. Yet whereas Hartston has a winning advantage, Timman's counterplay is handicapped by his own knights gumming up the QB file—all a consequence of the ill-judged 8 ... N-B4.

The game continued with White quickly breaking open the KB file while Black still struggled to organise his attack: 15 ... P-QR4; 16 P-R5, P-R5; 17 P-N6, P-N6; 18 PxP ch, KxP; 19 BPxP, PxP; 20 P-R3, P-R3; 21 KR-B1, NxN; 22 NxN, K-K1; 23 Q-KB2!

White's last is a decisive reinforcement of the attack. The queen is ready to invade either along the KB file or via KN6.

The game finished 23 ... B-B1; 24 P-K5, R-N3; 25 P-B5, B-N2; 26 PxKP, PxP; 27 Q-N3, BxB; 28 Q-N6 ch, K-Q1; 29 N-N5 dis ch, R-Q3; 30 QxB, Resigns.

POSITION No. 69

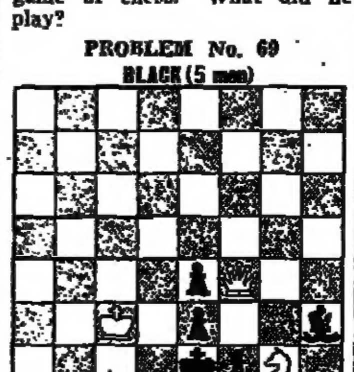
BLACK (9 men)

WHITE (11 men)

Capablanca v. Tholfsen, New York 1923. Capablanca (White, to move) has rook, knight and pawn for Black's queen, but his rook is pinned and his king exposed. The new Batsford book The Unknown Capablanca calls Capa's next move "one of the most beautiful ever seen in a game of chess." What did he play?

PROBLEM No. 69

BLACK (5 men)



WHITE (4 men)

White mates in three moves, against any defence (by H. Engel, Schwalbe 1974). This problem has already defeated many solvers, some of whom roundly declared it to be impossible. At the very least, readers who work it out can be complimented on above-average chess imaginations.

Solutions Page 6

MEDALS BY JAMES MACKAY

THE SYSTEM of awarding medals for service in military of naval campaigns developed both gradually and grudgingly in this country.

During the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars some 22 large and 117 small gold medals were conferred on admirals and captains for distinguished service in naval battles and important single-ship actions. Between 1806 and 1814 gold medals were awarded to army officers, mainly above the rank of captain. Unlike the naval medals, however, an army officer could only receive one medal.

Later awards took the form of a bar, suitably engraved with the name of the battle, which was attached to the ribbon. Where an officer was granted an award for four battles a large gold cross took the place of medal and bars, and in this instance the names of the battles were engraved on the arms of the cross. Bars for further victories were then added to the ribbon of the cross.

A total of 469 medals was awarded without bars, 143 with one bar and 72 with two bars. There were 61 gold crosses without bars, 46 with one bar, 18 with two, 8 with four, 7 with five and two with 7 bars. The cross awarded to the Duke of Wellington alone had 9 bars.

Apart from semi-official naval medals produced on the initiative of the prize agents, the only medal awarded to everyone taking part in an action was the silver Waterloo Medal of 1815. Otherwise junior officers and other ranks got no medallic recognition of their services in the campaigns which spanned a period of 23 years.

This created a great deal of ill feeling and from time to time it was suggested that medals should be struck and awarded to veterans of the Napoleonic Wars. Nothing was done about this until 1847—32 years after the war had ended.

The award of Naval and Military General Service Medals was sanctioned by Queen Victoria whose profile appeared on the obverse of both medals, with the date 1848. The reverse of the naval medal showed Britannia seated on a sea-horse, while the reverse of the military medal showed Queen Victoria placing a laurel wreath on the head of the Duke of Wellington.

Since applications for these medals were, in some cases, made in respect of campaigns more than half a century earlier, it is hardly surprising that the number of medals awarded was comparatively small, while the number of bars awarded for certain battles and engagements was quite minute.

Some 25,650 applications were received in respect of the Military GSM and 20,901 for its naval counterpart. Some 29 different bars were authorised for the military medal, but a total of 231 bars was authorised for the naval medal. Paradoxically multiples of bars are commoner for the military medal than the naval medal. Two soldiers received the former with 15 bars and more than a dozen were awarded 14 bars, whereas the record for the latter medal is 7 bars (two recipients), while five men received 6 bars and 14 got five.

On the other hand the number of possible combinations of bars with the Naval GSM is infinitely greater. The military medal was restricted to land campaigns during the Peninsular War (1808-13), the American War (1812-14) and a few isolated actions in the West Indies, Egypt and Java, whereas the Naval GSM covered a far longer period, ranging from the capture of the French frigate Cleopatra by HMS Nymphe in June 1793, to the naval blockade of Syria in 1840.

In the post-Napoleonic period, bars were also awarded for the blockade of Algiers (1815) and the battle of Navarino (1827). Naval medals with the bar for Syria are relatively plentiful (7,057 were awarded), but at the other end of the scale there are several instances in which bars were awarded to a single applicant, and in 7 cases there were no claimants for bars at all.

The scarcer bars awarded to the naval medal were those for "Boat Service." Altogether there were 55 bars of this type which were sanctioned for minor engagements involving ships' boats in which one or more officers were promoted as a result. The largest scale boat action was that which took place off New Orleans on December 14, 1814, involving the destruction of the American guard-ships; this resulted in the award of 214 bars.

The next most plentiful bars are those for Boat Service on November 1, 1809 (118), November 23, 1810 (65) and April and May 1813 (55), while in five cases only one bar is known to have been awarded. Medals with any of these rare bars are now among the most highly prized of any British campaign medals.

Sotheby's sale of medals on Wednesday, July 9, includes several lots pertaining to the Napoleonic period, and the detailed descriptions highlight some of the problems that face the medal collector.

Two of the three Military GSMs are named to soldiers with spellings that differ from those shown in the official medal rolls, showing that these records are by no means an infallible test of a medal's genuineness.

Among the naval medals are several with single bars of the rarer type and one with the scarce combination of bars for November 1805 and Basque Roads 1809.

The highlight of this part of the sale, however, is the pair of medals awarded to Commander Matthew Liddon, comprising the Arctic Medal of 1818 for the expedition of 1819-20 in quest of the North-West Passage, and a Naval GSM with three bars, two of which are for boat service.

Travel

Variety in the Belgian Ardennes

BY SYLVIE NICKELS

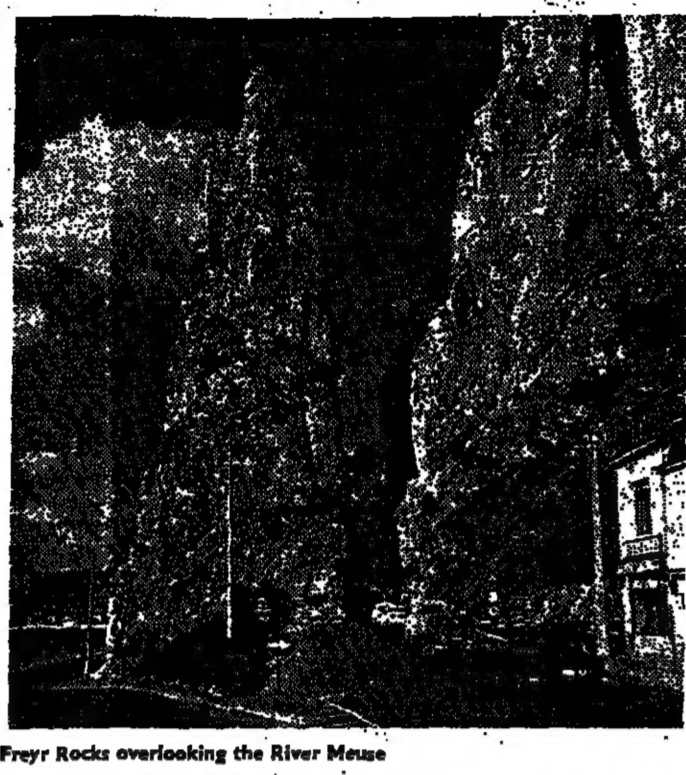
SOME REGIONS seem designed by nature to cater for a wide variety of interests. Such a region is the Ardennes—unless, of course, you are irrevocably wooed by the seaside, and even that is only two or three hours' fast driving away.

We reached the Ardennes via Townsend Thoresen's rather new Felixstowe-Zeebrugge service, a five-hour crossing that saves a lot of grief and toil if you live in East Anglia or the Midlands. In fact, from Cambridge to La Roche-en-Ardenne, we clocked about 200 miles' driving—considerably less than to Cornwall. This makes it well worth taking advantage of special low rates available for a maximum five-day trip: £52 return for the car *and* four adults.

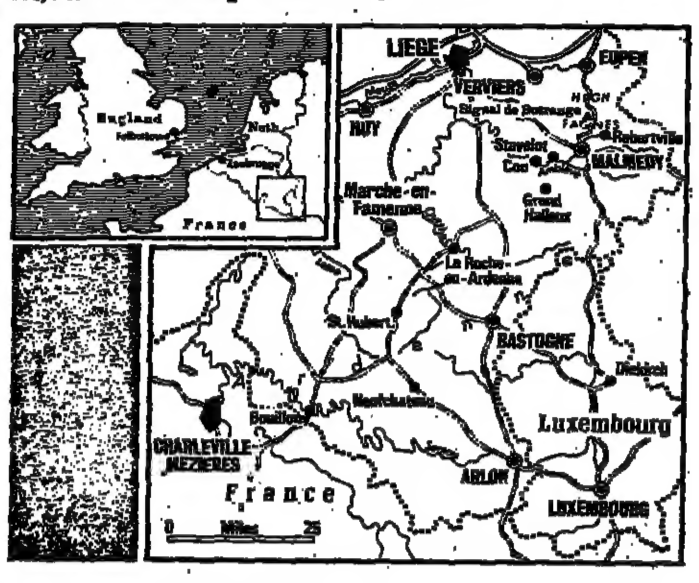
La Roche proved a good choice. As its name suggests, it is right in the heart of Belgium's share of the Ardennes. The rivers which twist and twirl among these rolling hills—rivers such as the Ourthe, the Semois, the Amblève, the Warche, the Lesse—provide any number of themes for touring. No less than six valleys, including the Ourthe, meet at La Roche, each of them pursued by equally tortuous roads, so there is rarely any need to double back on one's tracks.

Like so many of the small towns in the region, La Roche was engulfed by the Ardennes offensive and has been almost totally rebuilt since the last war, with the notable exception of its ruined castle whose resident ghost is prone to nocturnal walks. Memorials to the horrors and heroism of those times are to be found in almost every town and village, as well as many a lonelier spot; but for a more complete account of the Battle of the Bulge, go to Bastogne and its famous "Nuts" Museum.

But the Ardennes is a living museum for much more than modern history and, combined with lovely scenery, there is no more pleasant way of improving one's education! Bouillon, on the Semois river near the French border, for example, made its first major mark on European annals in the 11th century with the remarkable achievements of its Duke Godfrey during the First Crusade. Godfrey's castle is still there, a most satisfying place from which to contemplate the past—and the river as it all but loops the loop through the town.



Freyr Rocks overlooking the River Meuse



Between the rivers, the hills at times broaden into high plateaus on which you find little places like St. Hubert. It was here, in the 8th century, that the Patron Saint of the Hunt was converted by the apparition of a deer with a glowing cross between its antlers. Not surprisingly, this incident led to the foundation of a monastery, and the present massive basilica is the annual scene (November 3) of the very colourful Feast of St. Hubert.

In completely the opposite direction from La Roche there rises another high plateau—reaching, indeed, the highest point in all Belgium at Signal de Botrange (over 2,200 feet). This area is known as the High Fagnes and, despite the main roads that cross it, it is a wild and lonely place. Two small towns we passed on the way to the High Fagnes were Stavelot and Malmédy, both full of ancient and modern history and both famous for their carnivals: at Shrovetide in Malmédy and mid-Lent in Stavelot.

Robertville is the main small centre of the Fagnes and here you can get advice on walking and riding. Which brings me to the fact that the Ardennes are well-equipped for a whole range of outdoor activity. Riding is available by the hour (about £2.25 with guide), the day, or longer. Or if you prefer to be behind rather than on the horse, horse-drawn caravans can be hired by the week-end or the week from Grand-Halleux, ten miles from the quaintly named village of Coo.

This is marvellous kayaking country, too, and kayaks can be rented on both the Ourthe and Semois rivers among others. There is good fishing in rivers, lakes and special fisheries. Walkers will find any number of marked paths, many of them circular (to suit the motorised); and for motorists there are marked motoring routes, taking in fine country through less obvious by-ways.

There are organisations devoted to most sports from archery to speleology, and details for the facilities available for all these are given in a booklet published by the regional tourist offices (in the case of the Belgian Luxembourg province of the Ardennes, Quai de l'Ourthe 9, La Roche-en-Ardenne).

One more advantage. No one knows better than the Belgians how to enjoy their food and the Ardennes region is certainly not short of culinary specialities. This applies at all levels of catering, including those picnic lunches which go so well with the scenery and for which there are delicious hams, and pâtés that bear little relation to those found in most British supermarkets. Trout and game (including young wild boar) are among other local favourites, prepared in any number of imaginative ways.

Gastronomic week-ends are arranged by a large number of hotels, especially out of the main summer season, and a list of such establishments gives details of house specialities. Both autumn and spring are lovely seasons in these richly wooded hills, and winter too has its own rewards when, foliage-free, the horizons take on even greater dimensions.

Further information: Belgian National Tourist Office, 66, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Economic Diary

WHITE PAPER on anti-inflation plan expected on Thursday.

Other events and statistics next week include:

MONDAY — Prime Minister addresses National Union of Mineworkers' annual conference at Scarborough. CBI leaders expected to meet Chancellor of the Exchequer for anti-inflation discussions. Emergency meeting of the TUC economic committee to consider draft statement on policy on next wage round. European Central Bankers begin two-day monthly meeting in Basle. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, speaks on industrial relations at Industrial Society lunch, Cafe Royal, London. Hire purchase and instalment credit business (May). Retail trade (May—final).

TUESDAY — Prime Minister meets Scottish Labour Party executive in Edinburgh. Provisional figures for vehicle production and new registrations (June—prov.). London Gazette includes Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (June).

WEDNESDAY—Special meeting of TUC general council to discuss next wage round. Labour Party national executive committee meets. Meeting of the CBI companies committee. Clearing banks' aggregate figures for deposits, liquid assets and advances and U.K. banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-June).

THURSDAY — EEC finance ministers meet in Brussels. Personal income, expenditure and savings and also gross domestic product (first quarter).

FRIDAY — Quarterly shipping freight index expected. Building Societies' receipts and loans (June). British Steel Corporation production (June). Index of industrial production (May).

CHESS SOLUTIONS

Solution to Position No. 69. Capablanca won by 1 R-Q4! (half-pinning his rooks so that either is free), R-K1 (if 1 ... K-R2; 2 R-R3, K-N3; 3 RxP ch, K-N4; 4 P-R4 mate); 2 RxR ch, BxR; 3 N-Q5, Resigns. The winning threat is 4 N(Q5)-K7 ch.

Solution to Problem No. 69. 1 Q-KR2. If 1 ... BxN; 2 Q-R5 ch, KxR (if B-B6; 3 Q-N5 mate); 3 Q-Q1 mate. If 1 ... KxR; 2 Q-R1 ch, K-K7; 3 N-B4 mate. If 1 ... K-B6; 2 QxB ch, K-K7; 3 N-B4 mate.

The Arts

Inside Peter Grimes

BY B. A. YOUNG

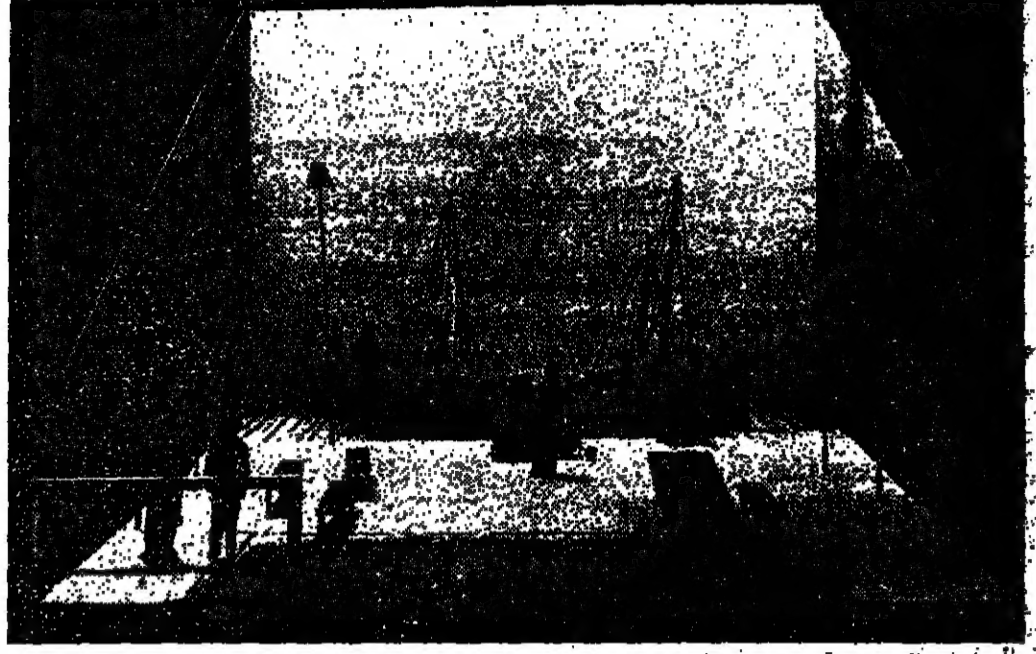
Modern theatre will make one of its occasional, always overdue, entries into the opera house when Elijah Moshinsky's new *Peter Grimes* opens at Covent Garden on Wednesday. It will use, to good effect if the rehearsals are any indication, conventions now common in contemporary theatre but only reluctantly admitted into the opera. The opera-house manner, with its stylised movements, luxurious sets, a spot (real or notional) ever playing on the principals, is an obstinate phenomenon. Perhaps singers who took the role last week at San Francisco and will take it next week at Hamburg are partly the cause. Perhaps audiences feel they are done down without a crystal chandelier above them and a chance to applaud all their favourite arias. The most unsuitable works become "operatised"; could anything be more absurd than the continual fall of the great velvet curtains between the 15 scenes of Covent Garden's *Wozzeck*?

Moshinsky's new *Peter Grimes*, though no concessions are asked of the music, is as purely theatrical as the RSC's *Henry V* or the National's *Equus*. I must emphasise that it is indeed a new production, totally new, since it has been referred to as a "restaging." It is the result of a project in which Moshinsky as director, Colin Davies as conductor and Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth as designers have worked as a triumvirate. (Moshinsky has worked with the O'Brien-Firth combination before, in a production of *As You Like It.*) The product was put up to the Garden and ultimately accepted. When the budget was worked out it proved to be about half the usual cost of a new production: but Moshinsky insists that it was not designed down to a budget and no enforced economies have been involved, unless you count the use of the old Moiseiwitsch costumes to make underclothes for the new.

The sets are simple, though not severe, and show no more than is needed to elicit a proper atmosphere. A three-sided box surrounds the scene. "The world is enclosing these people," Moshinsky explains. For the empty beach, there is simply a strip of shingle upstage and the appropriate lighting behind. For the harbour there are two small fishing boats, an assortment of outdoor benches, a table. Across the set run two wires on which traverse curtains can be pulled to allow fast scene-changes with no alteration of mood; the inside of the Boar for Scene 2 is quickly set behind the front traverse, which is then opened to show the townspeople sitting at their tables in front of the other, free of any conventional operatic chorus-movement. "The chorus has to show the real life of the Borough," says Moshi[nsky,] and the movements they m[ake] are economical, expressive, most documentary in characte[r].

Atmosphere is created f[rom] the very start, by means fami[liar] in the theatre, much less so [in] the opera. Before the music [has] begun, while the house-lights [are] still on but the curtain alre[ady] up, the townspeople drift [into] the Moot Hall for the inquest [on] Grimes's lost apprentice. For [the] principals, the action is brou[ght] downstage as far as possible. [A] three-foot extension has b[een] built on the front of the st[age] over the orchestra pit.) [This] aids intensive characterisat[ion.] "It's like a novel," Moshin[sky] says. "We are seeking the tr[uth] in these people. There's [the] problematical character [of] Grimes, the ambiguous charac[ter] of Ellen Orford, who is seen [in] different lights by the Borou[gh] as the opera progresses. The[re's] no reason why the op[era] shouldn't be exactly like [the] theatre in the development [of] character."

But *Peter Grimes* is not [a] documentary. There are [mo]ments of almost abstr[act] character-study, moments of pu[re] musical soliloquy like the [sea] interludes, which can say w[hat] they have to say without [any] non-musical illustration. A p[ro]duction like this can turn [at] once from concrete to abstr[act.] "It gives us the spiritual and [the] natural life around the cha[rac]ters," is how Moshinsky puts it.



A model of Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth's set for Covent Garden's new production of 'Peter Grimes'

Lakmé

BY RONALD CRICHTON

Abbey Opera is one of the organisations sponsored by the ILEA which energetically and enterprisingly fill in corners of operatic experience. They provide useful experience for young singers, and they go some way towards consoling the increasing number of opera lovers who can't pay current prices for star casts (though people forget that there has never been a time when the likes of Caballé or Domingo sang for a pittance). These fringe opera companies don't only provide singing experience. The scenery for this *Lakmé*, mounted earlier this week in the Emma Cons Hall at Morley College, was designed and made by the leading baritone in Thursday's cast, the costumes were by one of the mezzos, Lakmé herself was in charge of the props. The company hopes in future to run as a *workshop*, to give singers "a taste of the professional theatre."

The result of the joint effort was superior to the general design level of shoe-string opera in London (one may need to remind occasional readers that "shoe-string" is a fact of British operatic life and not a term of abuse). All the same, somebody should have stood back and seen that Lakmé's costume, charming in itself, was obliterated by the brighter colours of the chorus in the bazaar scene, and questioned the likelihood of an Indian market stall in the 1850s offering a Rembrandt for sale. Somebody might also have twigged that the engagement for the ballet of four extremely pretty young Indian ladies from the Navakala Dance Academy would show up Delibes's delightful dances for the ingenious pastiche they are, and set the unnamed choreographer insoluble stylistic problems.

Yet *Lakmé* was not a bad choice. The opera has lain neglected through a period when many lesser things have been dredged up and admired. It has a silly story on a sub-*Butterfly* level with shallow characterisation which makes the later work seems a well of profundity, but Delibes had a spark of melodic genius (there is not a dull number in the first act) and his *craftsmanship* is as *shining* as a lark's song. Only the carefree British officer Gérald has anything approaching musical individuality, and Gérald only sounds carefree when he is sung (failing a Tito Schipa) by the fine available French lyric tenor. Thursday's cast, different in the main roles from the one heard at the first performance the previous evening, was not always up to the music but without exception had been carefully coached. There were some inadequate voices, but they were not unprepared.

Johanna von Aswegen, [the] chimes in her Bell Song tinkli[ng] sweet and clear, was happier i[n] the higher reaches of Lakmé's music than lower down, whe[re] the tone shaded off into husk[i]ness and *intonation* was vulner[a]ble. But she sang few dull or meaningless phrases. Neithe[r] did John Walton as Gérald, over[-]parted though he was. Roderic[k] Kennedy was suitably menacin[g] as Lakmé's disapproving father the Brahmin priest Nilakantha. The opera was given in French but only the spoken dialogu[e] of Garrick Jones as Lakmé's ser[]vant, Hadji, made the fact clear.

The newly-formed Abbe[y] Opera Chorus sang lustily in spit[e] of one or two *shaky* moments. Yannis Daras, the *conductor*, wa[s] generally sensitive, a littl[e] sluggish in the first act. Ther[e] were presumably not the sam[e] opportunities for coaching th[e] Informal Orchestra as for the singers. The string playing ha[d] unnerving ups and downs. The oboes (which save so man[y] English musical occasions) were splendidly confident. It was [a] leisurely evening. The perfor[]mance began 20 minutes late, an[d] even so about half the audienc[e] wandered in during the overture. Just like Paris.

Chichester's art exhibition

BY WILLIAM PACKER

The Chichester National Art Exhibition, held for the first time this year, is a generous concept, and a brave undertaking. *Every* year there are Arts Festivals all over the country, none of which ever do much, if they do anything at all, for the visual arts: and Chichester's ambitious plan to mount an exhibition of national importance puts them all to shame. The committee was able to find sponsors to match its own liberality, and artists responded in gratifyingly large numbers. Even to-day, £2,000 is a useful sum, and there were other prizes, almost as useful, to be won, so the numbers are not too surprising; but the calibre of those who did submit their work was high, a fair cross-section of serious practising artists.

It is all very encouraging, so far, but there are faults too. Perhaps things went too well: certainly the exhibition as it appears shows every sign of the organisers being all but unable to cope. Every painting has to fight its surroundings to be seen, jammed against its neighbours, frame to frame; while identification is made unnecessarily difficult by the inconsistent and amateurish labelling.

The Old Olympia, a derelict cinema shell, is grossly inadequate a home for this or, indeed, any exhibition, let alone one hoping to be of national significance. And it was naive, or desperately optimistic, of the organisers to expect to hang 150 paintings properly, that 150 representing only 6 per cent. of the total submission. Did the sheer size of so much modern painting take them by surprise?

There was plenty of professional advice at hand, and they should have known. Or did size at last become a criterion of selection? The major prize-winners all showed paintings that were, if not over-large, at least large enough. Had the best 150 paintings been as large, there would not have been room to show them all.

These things may seem trivial, but are very important. The organisers have created considerable goodwill for themselves, simply by putting the show on, but they must be careful not to lose it. Artists need shows of this nature, and all the evidence suggests that they will support them enthusiastically so long as they feel their work is not abused. It would be tragic if Chichester's nerve failed, or the artists, having seen this year's little comedy, chose not to risk their work again. If decent premises are found, there is no reason why this show should not grow stronger by the year.

The paintings themselves make a mixed and interesting bunch, which contains several extremely good things. I would have rearranged the prize-list, perhaps, but the major winners each deserved something, and I have no serious quarrel with the others. The choice of John Hoyland as victor ludorum was predictable and defensible, his painting the best and toughest of the colour-field expressionism on view; while Norman Stevens and Lawrence Preece, with their wry and intelligent comment on realism and recent art history, must have run him close.

But awarding prizes for Art is an invidious business; we must congratulate the lucky winners and hope that all the others will try again. My own list of those who might well have been picked out for some reward includes: Henry Inlander, Anthony Whishaw, Richard Allan, Michael Buhler, Anthony Fry, Ken Kiff, Laetitia Yhap and Stephen Odom.

Theatres this week

THEATRE UPSTAIRS—*Heroes.* Insufficiently specific survey of the reactions of two class-separated young men to the conflict between extreme Right and Left in an unnamed city. Opened Tuesday.

ICA TERRACE—*An die Musik.* Nerve-jangling fantasia on themes from the death of Jews in the Nazi gas-chambers. Not for the queasy. Opened Tuesday.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS—*Black Slaves, White Chains.* A tongue-in-cheek parable on colonialism by Mustapha Matura, demonstrating why independence is so elusive. Lunchtime and late night. Opened Thursday.

مكتبة الأمل

هكذا من الأصل

How to spend it by Lucia van der Post

Get the Message

I have never minded using towels or napkins without my own initials on them but judging by the growing number of firms offering to put them on, and by the number of men who clearly feel a need to have their initials on their shirts, there is a growing demand for this kind of personalised service.

There have always been rather exclusive stores like Harrods and the White House that have done this—at a price. Now, however, there are a number of firms who operate by mail order and are able to offer a similar service at a much lower price. Godfrey Winston and Co., 20, Princes Park Avenue, London. N.W.11, is a newcomer to the field and his prices seem to me exceedingly reasonable.

He offers towels in a choice of eight colours which can be embroidered with name, initial or message (like the Merry Christmas in our photograph) using up to 8 letters. A hand size (21 inches by .. inches) would be £1.95, Bath size (29 inches by 52 inches) would be £3.50 while Giant Bath size (40 inches by .. inches) would be £5.50 each.

There are large, capacious bath robes which can be in deep Royal blue, a lovely bright deep pink or white and they can be embroidered with up to four initials for £17.50 in full-length size or £12.50 for the shortie size.

If you decided you like the idea, there is no need to stop at towelling. You could also have your sheets embroidered. You need to buy a pair of sheets and for £13.60 for a pair of single size sheets, you get the top sheet and one pillow-case embroidered with one initial each.

For £17.95 you get a pair of double size sheets plus a pair of pillow-cases, top sheet and two pillow-cases being embroidered with one initial.

If you are interested in the service write to Godfrey Winston, at the address above, for a leaflet listing the complete services. Orders take under three weeks and there is an extra charge of 40p per order to cover postage.

Photo by Freddie Mansfield

● In a recent article in my How to Mend It series I mentioned that with old rackets of any sort it was worth taking them along to good sports shops to see if they were worth restringing. I then got a bleat of protest from Frasers Burton Sports, 51, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs., saying that their prices were cheaper than any of the people I quoted so why did I not mention them? Well, now I am. They string rackets with a choice of seven different types of material. Spiral Nylon, Braided Nylon, Synthetic Gut, Top Quality Synthetic Gut, Standard Natural Gut, Tournament Quality Gut, Championship Quality Gut. Their prices are undoubtedly cheaper than the ones I quoted in that they start at £1.95 and finish at £7.00. Even better than price though, for those who after watching all that tennis on the box may now want to get started for themselves, is that they will do it all within 48 hours. If you do not live within reach of Burton-on-Trent write to them for their price list and send the racket to them. They will send it back as soon as possible and charge 70p extra for the postage.

● The travelling kit for the Compleat Traveller that I wrote about last week has been a great success with orders coming in from as far as Lagos and Bermuda. However, for those who liked the sound of the 7-star Mini Diary number SAM 3 LE I am afraid the address should have read: Success England, 60a, Crawford Street, London, W.1. I gave the number as 22 and though many letters have been delivered to the correct address anybody intending to visit them might like to take note that it should be 60a.

Cool Creamy Yoghurt for Summer

By Philippa Davenport

BASICALLY, yoghurt is milk that has been soured and thickened by the introduction of bacterial culture. Texture and taste can be varied according to the type of milk used, whether the milk has been reduced by prolonged boiling, how much culture is used, and how long the yoghurt is left to incubate. Making your own yoghurt means you can decide on taste and texture yourself—so the chances are you'll find your home-made yoghurt infinitely nicer than shop-bought varieties, and cheaper into the bargain.

The time honoured "no equipment" method of yoghurt making is theoretically cheapest but it seems to me something of a hit or miss affair. I've opted in favour of a foolproof, thermostatically controlled yoghurt making machine (Yogomagic) which seems to work out no more expensive in the long run—especially when I recall the cost of wasted ingredients, not to mention frayed nerves, I used to suffer.

Dried culture is supplied with yoghurt making machines but a little fresh yoghurt does the job just as well. Many different types of milk can be used to make yoghurt (including buffalo, mare and goat as well as cow) but all fresh milk must be sterilised by boiling first, and prolonged boiling is necessary unless you specifically want a very thin runny yoghurt.

Less troublesome, and I think better tasting, are yoghurts made with dried skimmed milk powder or canned, unsweetened evaporated milk. Skimmed milk is less fattening of course but evaporated milk (a product I otherwise abhor) produces a creamy rich yoghurt that I find irresistible.

I make a fairly concentrated mixture by diluting a 14 fl. ozs. can of evaporated milk with a scant pint of boiled, cold water (or 4—4½ oz skimmed milk powder with 1½ pints boiled, cold water). Thoroughly blend in 3 tablespoons yoghurt reserved from the previous batch (or dried culture or 3 tablespoons natural, unsweetened commercial yoghurt), screw the lid on the flask and shake very vigorously. Then place flask in machine, switch on and leave for 8-9 hours. Chill, uncovered, in the fridge for 3-4 hours before eating.

We eat this yoghurt daily for breakfast—alone or sometimes with the addition of a little marmalade, fresh or dried fruits or, in season, fresh walnuts and honey.

I use it too for Borsch and other iced soups; for homemade horseradish sauce; as a marinade, with added spices, for meat or fish kebabs and curries. Chilled yoghurt, well seasoned with garlic, pepper and salt, makes an excellent accompaniment to deep fried courgettes and aubergines.

Mix yoghurt with chopped celery, apple, nuts and cooked pork or chicken for a light luncheon dish; or add fresh dill weed or fennel, salt, pepper and chopped hardboiled eggs for a cold fish sauce.

Freshly made yoghurt is excellent too for a whole host of salad dressings: try it with crumbled blue cheese and black olives for a raw cauliflower salad; with lemon juice, mustard and green peppers for beetroot or potato salads; with a puree of fresh tomatoes, chives and a pinch of basil for cucumber salad.

For cooking purposes an even thicker yoghurt is preferable. This can be achieved by longer incubation but this also gives the yoghurt a sharper, more acid flavour. I prefer to turn my newly made and well-chilled yoghurt into butter muslin, tie it with string and leave to hang so that the whey drips away leaving a reduced and thickened yoghurt which will not separate so easily in cooking. About three hours is right for most cooking purposes, but leaving the yoghurt to drip for eight hours will produce a "dry", almost curd cheese-like yoghurt that is delicious and very useful too.

I use thickened yoghurt instead of sour cream and, sometimes, in place of fresh cream. Half double cream, half thickened yoghurt is very good, for instance, for things like crab quiche and avocado mousse and, topped with a dollop of Swiss black cherry jam, it makes a mouthwatering stuffing for sweet pancakes.

I use thickened yoghurt when making goulash and cinnamon lamb (cinnamon dusted cubes of lamb fillet sautéed in butter, served on a bed of spinach with raisins and pinenuts, and a creamy cinnamon flavoured sauce poured over); for boeuf stroganoff and juniper kidneys (lambs' kidneys cooked in butter with crushed juniper berries. Beurre manié and thickened yoghurt are then used to thicken the pan juices and make the aromatic sauce).

It's tasty too for anchovy eggs (cocotte baked eggs on a base of thickened yoghurt, topped with a few chopped anchovy fillets, brown bread-crumbs and a little melted butter) and pork and pimiento (paper thin slices of tenderloin dusted with coriander salt and pepper, briefly cooked in butter. Garnish with drained and chopped sweet red peppers and top with a sauce made from the meat juices plus a touch of flour, a little concentrated chicken stock and a few tablespoons of thickened yoghurt).

"Dry" yoghurt can be used in place of some or all the curd cheese to make cheesecake. It is ideal for Indian recipes calling for thick blancmange-like yoghurt; and it makes an excellent imitation Boursin (equal quantities of curd cheese and "dry" yoghurt well seasoned with garlic, salt, pepper, chives and chopped parsley. Eat this the day of making).

But I find "dry" yoghurt most useful of all for puddings. I use it alone for sweet fruit fools and mousses or mix it with lightly whisked cream (60 per cent. yoghurt, 40 per cent. cream). This gives the same consistency, though not quite the same texture, as whipped cream and is excellent for filling profiteroles and brandy snaps and making Bavarois. Do not think of this simply as an economic measure. The flavour is delightful and refreshing—and far less exhausting on the stomach than ultra-rich puddings made entirely with thick cream.

I use it for paskha (the traditional Russian Easter treat made with whipped cream, toasted almonds, candied peel, raisins, cinnamon and zest of orange and lemon) and my favourite pudding of the moment, les crémets aux fraises—which, incidentally, is a reasonably economic variation on classic strawberries and cream (whisk 2 standard egg whites till very stiff. Fold in 6 fl. ozs "dry" yoghurt, 4 fl. ozs lightly whipped double cream and 1-2 tablespoons castor sugar. Turn into 4 heart-shaped dishes with perforated bases (or tie in butter muslin) and leave to drip in a cool place overnight. To make the sauce, lightly crush with a fork ½ lb hulled strawberries. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon castor sugar and ½ teaspoon lemon juice. Cover and chill until required).

The colourful fruits of summer, the perfect accompaniments to the home-made yoghurt, look at their best when set off against the cool, creamy white of this selection of French china.

The large heart-shaped dish for the classic Coeur à la creme dish on the left is £3.30 and the smaller size far right is 86p. They both have holes in the bottom for allowing the mixture to drain, and when not in use for Coeur à la creme can be used for serving fruits, chocolates, biscuits, nuts.

The plain white china spoons are 76p and 97p respectively. *The boat-shaped dish piled high with a creamy yoghurt mixture* and topped with two strawberries is £1.93.

The tall white cup with the handle is strictly speaking a coffee-cup but I think they make lovely receptacles for fruit fools, sorbets and any other creamy confections. They are £1.90 for cup and saucer.

The simple bowl piled high with strawberries is 61p, the white jug, one of a series, is 73p.

Elizabeth David of 46, Bourne Street, London, S.W.1, or Elizabeth David shops in Debenhams of Croydon and Dingles of Plymouth sell these and many more similar pieces of white china.

The Yogomagic, tried and recommended by Philippa, costs £7.75 and is available by mail order from Yogomagic Ltd., 11-21a, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 8AW (plus 35p for postage and packing). Dried culture costs 50p per packet. Yogomagic can also be bought from Harrods, Heals and major branches of Boots and Timothy Whites throughout the country.

A Little Rite Music

If you are planning a summer wedding reception, a garden-party or any other kind of event, it might be well worth knowing about The Classical Woodwind Quartet. They are a group of *four enterprising young men* who have got together to perform mainly 17th- and 18th-century music in the settings and manner for which it was originally written.

Most modern social events are accompanied by amplified music and even its most fervent adherents must sometimes long for a change. The Classical Woodwind Quartet offer what seems to me a much more engaging alternative. They play the work of composers like Mozart, Haydn, Telemann and their contemporaries which was originally composed specifically as backgrounds for social occasions like wedding receptions, large parties in and out of doors, dinners and receptions.

The quartet consists of James Gregory (flute), Stephan Nagy (oboe), Lee Stevenson (clarinet) and Graham Lyons (bassoon and arranger).

They have an enviable collection of curriculum vitae. Stephan Nagy is professor of Oboe at Trinity College; Lee Stevenson frequently plays with the BBC and London Symphony Orchestra; James Gregory studied at the Paris Conservatoire and also plays with major symphony orchestras; while Graham Lyons studied bassoon and composition at the Guildhall School of Music.

They started by playing for their own enjoyment and then for friends and from there they were encouraged to play at all sorts of social functions. The music is unamplified and, though I haven't heard it in a social setting myself (just on tape) it clearly is ideally suited to this sort of event, having that clarity that characterises 17th and 18th century music without the sheer volume of much modern music that drowns conversation. Most of the pieces are fairly short, consisting of divertimenti and the other small pieces written for such occasions.

The charges depend upon how far they have to travel (in which case the travelling expenses go up) but are in the region of £15 per person for an afternoon or an evening. I don't know how much a noisy mobile discotheque charges but £60 for an evening of their entertainment strikes me as an exceedingly good and original buy.

Contact the group in the first instance at Graham Lyons' home address: 133, Petherton Road, London, N.5 (Tel. 01-359 3271).

● Anybody at a loss as to how to entertain the numerous foreign visitors pouring into London at the moment might like to suggest a visit to the London Brass Rubbing Centre at St. James's Church Piccadilly (and for that matter it would make a marvellous outing for children when the summer holidays begin).

The idea behind the centre is that brass rubbing as a hobby should be encouraged but that many of the orginal brasses had been becoming worn through overuse and some indeed can no longer be made available. Reproductions of many of the most famous figures have been collected at St. James's Church and there, for an inclusive fee of about 80p (depending on the size of the figure) visitors may rub whichever of the replicas they fancy. It could be Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and his wife Margaret or Thomas (son of the poet) and Matilda Chaucer or even King Ethelred.

Admission is free, instruction and help is given to first-timers and the charge for each figure includes all the materials needed and all instruction as well as a royalty to the church housing the original brass, and a contribution to St. James's Church restoration fund.

Brass Rubbing Centres are not new—the first one was held in Oxford in 1973, but they have proved so popular that this year there will be centres in Oxford, Bristol, Stratford-upon-Avon, Cirencester.

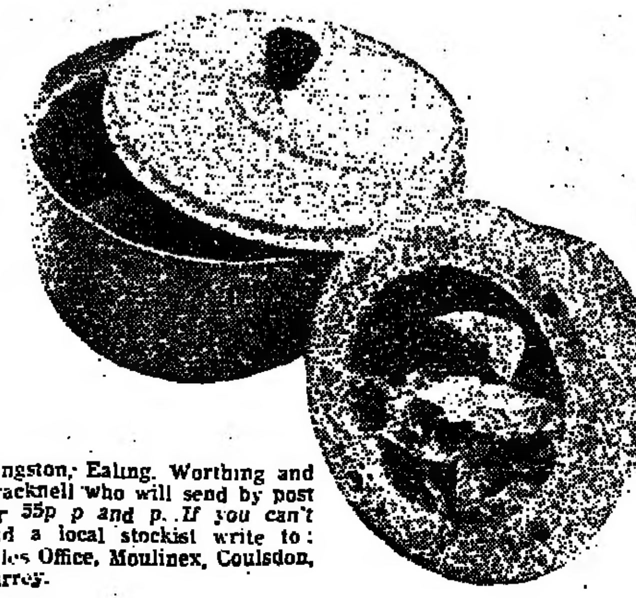
The centre in London is the newest venture and it will certainly be open until October and possibly longer. Opening hours are 10.00 to 6.00 Mondays to Saturdays and 12.00 to 6.00 p.m. on Sundays.

Salad Days

THE GREAT THING about this salad spinner is not that it's new (it's not) but that it is so reasonably priced. I first became converted to this method of drying off salads about three years ago at which time a salad spinner like this cost about £4-£5. The fact that three inflated years later it now sells for £2.95 seems to me cause for considerable satisfaction.

To anybody who hasn't tried this method of drying salads I can whole heartedly recommend it. The newly washed leaves are put into the central drum, the handle is turned and some centrifugal force separates the leaves from the water and you are left with nearly dry salad, ready to be annointed with oil.

This version is by Moulinex in orange and white and is available from Selfridges kitchen gadgets department, Oxford Street, London, W.1., Bentalls of Kingston, Ealing, Worthing and Bracknell who will send by post for 55p p and p. If you can't find a local stockist write to: Sales Office, Moulinex, Coulsdon, Surrey.



Property and housing

What listing means

BY JUNE FIELD

I WAS listed last week. That is, the Department of the Environment sent me a circular letter informing me that my Regency terraced house in West Sussex has been included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled by the Secretary of State.

What does listing do? One thing it does not necessarily mean is money for preservation. Listing does not give any automatic entitlement to a loan or grant to put the place right. To get the background, in England alone (Scotland and Wales have separate figures), the current number of listed buildings up to March this year is 215,388, of which 5,065 are Grade I buildings, that is, of exceptional interest.

That is not the complete total since the listing procedure was started in 1947, because since then many old places have been knocked down.

But the steady increase in listings (to the end of 1974 the existing total was 207,643, in 1973, 183,445, and for 1972, 168,502), has meant the proportion of consents for demolition is down.

Listing is now very much the name of the property preservation game. All buildings before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most buildings of 1700 to 1840, while those in the 1840-1914 sector have to be of definite quality and character. A start has even been made to take in selected buildings up to a 1939 dateline.

Hard work

It is a hard, foot-slogging job, which the DOE admits could go on for a long time (the first survey up to 1967 took 20 years), and there are only a limited number of experts in the six areas of England to cope. They literally have to walk all over the area systematically investigating and noting architectural and historic points.

This of course accounts for the fact that so many of the old buildings which have survived have lost their character because they have been hacked about or unsuitably restored before their worth was assessed and recognised. As the Countess of Dartmouth pointed out at a European Architectural Heritage Year meeting: "It is already the late, late show."

But at least listing is a protective measure and better than nothing. What do the listers look for? Particular attention is paid to places illustrating social and economic history, everything from almshouses and hospitals to railway stations and prisons; technological innovation or virtuosity (cast iron, prefabrication or the early use of concrete); association with well-known characters (the "who slept here" sort of stuff) and "group value."

Demolition

The fact that a building is listed does not mean that it will be preserved intact in all circumstances, but it does mean that demolition must not be allowed unless the case for it has been fully examined.

And someone cannot just let a property moulder away and then say it is too late to do anything about it. If the owner fails to take reasonable steps for preserving a listed building, the local authority may be entitled to buy it compulsorily; and to stop you or an unscrupulous developer from letting a place run down—that is, if an owner deliberately neglects the building in order to redevelop the site—the local authority can not only acquire the bricks and mortar but may do so at a *price* which excludes the value of the site for redevelopment.

Any alterations must preserve the character of the building as *far as possible*; and obviously finding finishes and props for period property is getting more difficult as fewer old buildings are demolished.

There are some specialist firms who can supply suitable things, though. Crowther of Syon Lodge, Isleworth, Middlesex, who buy up treasures from old houses in England, chateaux in France, villas in Italy, *et al*, have imposing antique wrought iron railings and old gates, as well as complete Georgian period panelled rooms. They are open seven days a week, and will send a coloured brochure for £1.

Bleasdale and Clarke (Weldings), 349, Caledonian Road, London, N.1, currently have 30 tons of Victoriana in stock ranging over handsome spear-topped railings (£1.25 each), lace-like fencing which can be used for a false balcony, £2 per foot, ornate pieces of balustrading, £1.20 each, window boxes from £30 a pair and spiral staircases from £200, all the real thing.

Antique Building Components, 6, Bruce Grove, london, N.17, have similar pieces plus old church doors and stone ornaments.

The stock changes so quickly at these places that the only way to get what you want is to go along and search it out. Rotten wood as well as defective cords in sash-cord windows means they need replacing.

Willen Buildings, Strawberry Lane, Willenhall, Staffs., supply Georgian and Regency flat and bow windows which are probably as near as one would get to the genuine article. They produce a booklet containing a measuring chart and outside frame depth calculator, and will either send slip-in replacements of standard size for you to fix yourself, or deliver and fit them anywhere in England or Wales, or tailor-make for awkward shapes.

Expensive

The cost of selecting, redressing and laying usable reclaimed stone slates on a roof can be expensive. Bradstone make an acceptable substitute moulded from Cotswold stone slates, following the texture and weathering of the originals.

They are generally acceptable by planning authorities in the areas where natural random stone slating is a traditional roof covering—Dorset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Wales, Sussex and so on. The cost is approximately £3.57 a square metre ex-works, that is, without transport costs, etc. Prices vary in different regions and it is best to get a quote from a local builders' merchant.

The company also produces reconstructed masonry blocks which when used side by side with old stone matches in extremely well. Product data sheets from Geoffrey Worrall, E. H. Bradley Building Products, Okus, Swindon, Wilts.

Four useful wall charts on Everyday Architecture in Britain showing colours of buildings in town, country, seaside and industry, appropriate to various regions, have been produced by the Royal Institute of British Architects and Crown Decorative Products. A set is £4.95 post free from RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1.

Also at RIBA from July 14-31 is the Arts Council travelling exhibition English Cottages and Small Farmhouses, an excellent display in photographs of vernacular shelter concentrating on the South Hams region of Devon.

An organisation that wants to make sure that old properties get careful sympathetic handling to fit them for present-day living without ruining their qualities, is the Civic Trust for the North East.

Their booklet, House and Cottage (50p from 34-35, Saddler Street, Durham), deplores tasteless additions such as shoddy wrought-iron which is really welded, bent metal, coloured concrete which will fade, plastic trappings and folksy bits and pieces like coach lamps.

Other advice includes:

Doorways: Avoid mock Tudor doors complete with black studs and plastic hinges, and glazed glass doors with the rogue rising sun pattern.

Windows: Old houses were generally underlit. The ubiquitous bow windows were nearly always shop street windows. If you must have one, see that it has a good deep cornice on top. A better way to increase lighting with sash and placement windows is to add single or double width "lights" either side. Phoney "bull's eyes," those raised lumps of glass where the bow pipe has been removed when glass sheets were blown, are now normally pressed, and look what they are, cheap imitations to give a spurious air of antiquity.

Listing as a building of special architectural or historic interest makes a useful addition to the pedigree of a place, and agents seize on it as a selling point.

Two listed houses currently on offer are:

(Top) Wickens Manor, Charing, Kent, a picture book 15th century black-and-white half-timbered dwelling, with the omniscient Building Of England accolade:

"What makes it stick in the mind are the variations on the closely set uprights, diagonal beams on the porch, and a big band across the upper floor of hollow-sided lozenges." With three living rooms, galleried landing, two kitchens, six bedrooms, three bathrooms, oil fired central heating and 3½ acres, it is £47,500. Agents are Savills, 20 Grosvenor Hill, London W.1.

(Below) Oaken House, 33 St. Michael's Street, St. Albans, dates back to 1620 and has the expected quota of exposed oak beams and inglenook fireplaces, plus four bedrooms and the usual living rooms. Connells, Mandley and Sparrow, St. Albans are offering it for sale prior to auction, expecting to get a figure in the region of £45,000.

HOME NEWS

EEC shipbuilding policy 'talk-out' angers MPs

BY JOHN HUNT

THERE were Labour protests in the Commons yesterday when the Government prevented a vote being taken on a proposed EEC policy directive which would prohibit member states from giving financial aid to shipbuilding where such aid would distort competition.

Mr. Gerald Kaufman, the Under-Secretary for Industry, was still talking on a motion to take note of the document when the debate came to an end.

Mr. Dennis Skinner, the Left-wing member for Bolsover, protested that the Minister had "talked out" the motion, thus preventing a vote. If it had been put to a division there would have been a majority against the EEC policy.

Had such a defeat been inflicted it would certainly have been a major embarrassment for the Government. The proposed directive is to be discussed by the Council of Ministers next Thursday and the U.K. delegates would have been in an impossible position if they had had to attend following an adverse vote in the Commons. If the directive is approved by the Council it would be implemented immediately.

Mr. Skinner and other Labour back benchers who had gathered to vote against the document were particularly annoyed when they were denied the opportunity as it was the first occasion that such a direcive had arisen since the Referendum.

"The real truth is that the Government has been unable to muster sufficient votes to take note of this document," said Mr. Skinner.

Mr. Kaufman reassured MPs on both sides of the House who feared that, if adopted, the EEC directive would lead to a reduction in aid to the hard-hit British shipyards.

The directive would not preclude the Government from giving assistance to shipbuilders by way of regional development aid, he said. When shipbuilding was taken into public ownership under the Bill to be introduced next session, the directive would not hinder Britain in any way from investing in her own shipbuilding industry and increasing its efficiency and competitiveness.

Postponement

James McDonald, Shipping Correspondent, writes:—British shipbuilders—hoping now in the present political and economic climate that the postponement of the nationalisation Bill until the next Parliamentary session might even lead to its abandonment—were pleased yesterday to hear from Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary for Industry, that an organising committee for the industry would not be set up before the second reading, which will not take place this session.

Previously the industry, and MP's involved had appealed for an organising committee to be set up before the second reading so that shipbuilders should not operate in a vacuum while the Bill was delayed.

The shipbuilders will emphasise in the several months they now have in hand their alternative to nationalisation—accountability to Government, worker participation in management and the present need for Government support for an industry which may be without orders in 1977.

In this new situation, the shipbuilders feel an organising committee would be a firm step towards nationalisation and they are eager to see it delayed. The Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association said representatives in the meetings with Mr. Varley "repeated their opposition to nationalisation but reiterated their wish to co-operate in working out a policy for their industries."

They also urged the exclusion of ship-repairing and emphasised the need for amendments to any new Bill on such matters as compensation.

Of particular satisfaction to the SRNA from this first meeting with the Minister is that "he agreed the seriousness of the situation and the need for Government, trade unions and shipbuilders to get together to examine these problems jointly." No time-table for these meetings has yet been arranged, however, since Mr. Varley, presumably, will first consult the trade unions.

Textile chiefs seek decision

BY RHYS DAVID

THE GOVERNMENT is being pressed by British textile industry leaders to say urgently what form of help it intends to give them, following the Prime Minister's statement in the Common six week ago promising assistance.

Mr. Wilson rejected the case put forward by the British Textile Confederation for a 20 per cent. across-the-board cut in imports, but promised full discussions with the various sectors of the industry and possible assistance under the Industry Act (1972).

The industry is concerned that no positive signs of action have since emerged from Whitehall.

Mr. Wilson said the Government had decided upon direct action to help the industries "on which we shall now consult with all those concerned, sector by sector."

Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was put in charge of co-ordinating the work of the various Government departments dealing with the industry, has met the BTC and yesterday was meeting members of the TUC's textiles, clothing and footwear committee, but High level talks with the various branches of the textile industry have not taken place.

Mr. Alan Clough, chairman of the BTC, in a letter to the Prime Minister this week, warned that the state of textile trading had continued to worsen over the last few weeks. He made a strong appeal for a further Commons statement—before the recess—on what action was proposed.

Leaders of the knitwear industry stressed the seriousness of the situation facing their sector of the industry in another letter to the Prime Minister.

This letter, from the national joint council for the hosiery trade, claims many of the 900,000 jobs in the textile and clothing industry are threatened by the penetration of the U.K. market by imports from low cost countries.

The council says that in the three months January-March this year employment in the knitwear industry declined by 7,000—a 6 per cent. drop, compared with a 2.4 per cent. drop in manufacturing industry generally.

A survey among manufacturers last month showed that 64 per cent. were working below capacity and 43 per cent. had introduced short-time working.

The textile industry in Britain, and in Europe generally, is also concerned at the slow progress of negotiations between EEC member countries and low cost suppliers on future import levels.

So far, after six months of negotiations, only one agreement—with India—has been reached and this is not yet fully ratified.

Snyder ends merger talks with machine tool group

BY KENNETH GOODING, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

TALKS which have been going on for two years about a possible merger between machine tool groups Kearney and Trecker Marwin and Snyder have ended. Snyder's shareholders said yesterday that they intended "to maintain the operational company as an independent machine tool builder."

KTM is the machine tool group in which the Government has a controlling interest after pumping in £3.5m. However, Mr. Bill Willis, Snyder's managing director, said yesterday: "The ending of talks has nothing to do with the Government involvement in KTM."

Snyder itself is 37½ per cent. owned by Marwin, a private U.K. concern, 37½ per cent. by Snyder Corporation of Detroit and 25 per cent. by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

Motor industry

Marwin and ICFC are both shareholders in KTM and at the time when the old Kearney and Trecker business was merged with the machine tool operations of Marwin two years ago—mainly at the instigation of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation—it seemed natural that Snyder some day would join the KTM group.

Snyder, based at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton, makes special purpose machine tools, mainly for the motor industry, and its products fitted neatly in with KTM's range of special purpose machines.

However, KTM has been almost perpetually in financial difficulty since the merger, this resulted in the State cash injection and the Vickers group moving in to take over a supervisory management role in June last year.

Apparently Snyder fels it has waited long enough to get action on the proposed merger and now intends to go its own way.

Fine boring

Snyder once employed 260 people, but during the previous recession allowed the number to drop to 150. Since then the workforce has been built up again to around the 180 mark.

Mr. Willis said that the short-term prospects for the company are "not good but sufficiently good to see us into the upturn."

The company, which has a turnover of perhaps only one-third that of KTM's business in special machine tools (KTM also makes numerically-controlled machine tools) in particular hopes to benefit from the £80m.-worth of machine tools Massey-Fergusson-Perkins will need for the tractor plant it is to build in Poland.

It designs and makes the Snyder U.S.-U.K. range of machines, and manufacturers under licence the Wickes Corporation of the U.S. range of crankshaft turning machines and the Setco Corporation range of fine boring spindles. It also makes a full range of mechanical handling equipment for Webb Automation of Leicester.

IN BRIEF

Risk rate down

The War Risks Rating Committee of the Institute of London Underwriters has reduced the war and strike, riot and civil commotion risk rate on cargos going through the Suez Canal from 0.125 per cent. to 0.0875 per cent. Member lines of the U.K.-Port Said Freight Conference serving Port Said and Suez announced a temporary canal surcharge of 2½ per cent. from July 14.

Graduate demand

Industry was still keen to employ graduates in spite of the worsening unemployment situation, Mr. Wilson said yesterday during a degree ceremony at Bradford University. "In a time of economic crisis the graduates are our investment in the future."

Ferry plan

Brittany Ferries is to introduce a new passenger-car ferry service from Plymouth to St. Malo from August 19 for two months. Plans by the West German operator, TT Line, to open a similar peak season service last month from Southampton to St. Malo, with the ferry Mary Poppins, were frustrated by opposition from French and British dockworkers and seamen.

Dearer Renaults

Renault is increasing prices of its U.K. car range from Monday by an average of 7 per cent. Prices, inclusive of VAT and car tax, include: Renault 4 de luxe, £1,393 (previously £1,288); Renault 5 TL, £1,526 (£1,435); Renault 6 TL, £1,614 (£1,509); Renault 12 TL, £1,778 (£1,670); Renault 15 TL coupe, £2,106 (£1,969); Renault 16 TL, £2,011 (£1,860); Renault 17 TL coupe, £2,418 (£2,281).

Output to be raised

Notsa Engineering, of Aston-on-Trent, near Nottingham, has launched a £100,000 investment programme to expand production of sophisticated measuring and quality control inspection equipment. The programme follows a comprehensive re-organisation over the past 18 months.

CONTRACTS

Marryat Jackson wins Norwich Union work

MARRYAT JACKSON NORRIS has been awarded a contract worth £620,000 for the installation of mechanical services in the new Norwich Union office complex at Norwich. This covers air conditioning, mechanical services, hot and cold water services, dry risers and fire hose reels and water treatment plant.

★

INTERSCANDEX, of Hounslow, Middlesex, has received a contract from the CEGB for the supply of facsimile communications terminals. These are used for national grid reporting, emergency communications and the transfer of urgent documents.

★

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC has been awarded a contract worth more than £250,000 for work on the Burmah Oil operation destined for the Thistle Field. The order calls for a 100 foot control panel incorporating electronic instrumentation, including field instruments and transmitters. This is being designed to service the well-head, production facilities, general process control and safety facilities at the Thistle tower.

★

AJAX MAGNETHERMIC (U.K.), of Oxted, Surrey, has been awarded an order worth £203,000 from Ransome Hoffmann Pollard for two electric vertical channel melting furnaces and associated equipment for a new foundry RHP is building in Blackburn.

★

N. G. BAILEY AND CO., Sheffield, has been awarded an order worth over £180,000 for the complete electrical installation at a new Littlewoods retail store in Bradford.

★

TELEPHONE RENTALS has won a contract worth £136,000 from Carreras Rothmans for the installation of a 450-line telephone system at its premises in Aylesbury, Bucks.

Blount, Black and Gerrard hammered

By Nicholas Leslie

THE SMALL stockbroking firm of Blount, Black and Gerrard was hammered on the London Stock Exchange yesterday after suspension from trading by the Stock Exchange Council on Wednesday.

It is the first hammering of a member of the Stock Exchange since September.

News of the move came after a notice had been posted on the Stock Market's trading floor saying that Mr. James Kirton Hunter, Mr. Gerrard Webster Tait and Mr. Donald Cedric Hernaman, trading as Blount, Black and Gerrad, had informed the council that "they are unable to comply with their bargains."

The Stock Exchange said that it was too early to say what the firm's liabilities would total. Clients of the firm are protected from loss by the Stock Exchange Compensation Fund. However, the fund does not reimburse any losses incurred by the partners.

The firm was created in its present form by the merger in February of Blount and Co., a London firm, and Black and Gerrard, Edinburgh-based brokers. Blount was for many years a "shunter"—a London firm dealing almost exclusively for country brokers.

Cognac excluded from Gilbey's price increases

BY KENNETH GOODING, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

GILBEY VINTNERS, the Grand Metropolitan group subsidiary which is one of the top three wine and spirit wholesaling businesses in the U.K., yesterday notified the trade of a big package of price increases, but surprisingly excluded its Cognac brand, Hennessy.

GV is following the lead set last Monday by Distillers Company with price increases for Scotch whisky and gin, but will not follow the other major Cognacs, Martell and Courvoisier, who have added 30p to 40p a bottle to their prices because of the devaluation of the £.

Mr. Tim Ambler, marketing manager U.K. for GV's parent concern, International Distillers and Vintners, said yesterday: "This is because we feel, given the state of the trade in Cognac and the U.K., that Cognac prices should be coming down."

Between them, GV and Hennessy in France are absorbing the extra cost caused by the fluctuation in the value of the £ compared with the French franc.

Mr. Ambler said that this was "mainly a matter of principle because the actual price of Cognac in France is falling slightly and should be reflected in this market by the producers passing on the benefits of that fall in price."

Hennessy might also improve its market share in Britain, where it is already among the top three best-selling brands.

GV's Scotch brands, J and B, Rare and Spey Royal, are going up in line with the Distillers' Company price rises. That means 10p a bottle in the retail outlets of which around 7p goes to the producer-wholesaler.

A wide range of GV wines are also going up, and so is Smirnoff vodka, the brand leader by around 5p a bottle. Distillers did not put up the price of its vodka brand, Cossack, and so the differential between that and Smirnoff has now increased to around £1 a case of 12 bottles.

Mr. Ambler said that the price package would "allow the company to keep in step with rising costs and to maintain margins."

The biggest single factor in increased costs recently has been the rise in packaging prices with both the cost of bottles rising dramatically—over 25 per cent. so far this year—and the introduction of equal pay for women because bottling lines are operated mainly by women.

Collecting wisely

The Gothic taste

BY JUNE FIELD

"THE GOTHIC style of architecture is, of all others, that which affords the most fertile sources of invention; not only in the forms and dispositions of its masses or principal parts, but in all its various details and ornaments," commented J. C. Loudon in the section on Gothic Villa Furniture in his *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* 1833.

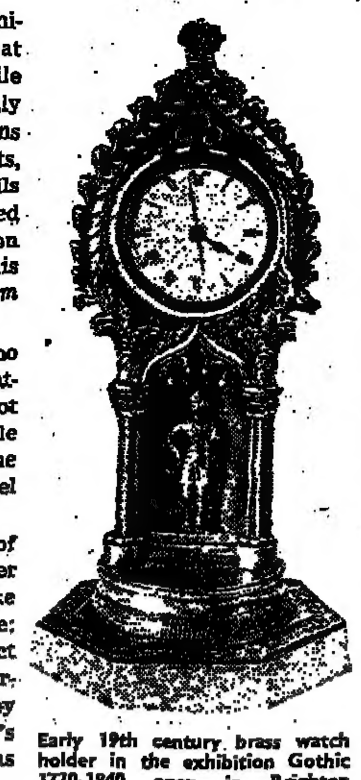
As he observed: "There is no piece of modern furniture whatever to which this style may not be applied with admirable effect," and was scornful of the attempts to gothicise Arundel Castle.

"We have seen a number of Gothic bedsteads executed under the direction of the late Duke of Norfolk in Arundel Castle; but none of them are correct in regard to style . . . ," referring to the castle as for many years the scene of the Duke's trials at building. "By which as his own Architect, he sought to instruct himself in the Gothic style. After being occupied in this way for upwards of 40 years and spending several thousand pounds, he just arrived at last at that point where a man discovers his own utter ignorance."

There were, of course, plenty of designers and architects who could interpret this somewhat overpowering mediaeval style of pointed arches, fan-ribbed vaulting, quatrefoils and castellations. A wealth of objects, luxurious and mundane, were given a Gothic flavour during the 18th and 19th-century revivals. Everything from chairs to chandeliers, boot-scrapers to fire irons, were mitred and turreted in cathedral style.

If a designer wished to add to a traditional form—say that of the Windsor chair—an element of Gothic in the shape of pointed arch shapes or quatrefoils he would do so.

As Duncan Simpson points out in the catalogue to *Gothic 1720-1840*, an exhibition at the Royal Pavilion Art Gallery and Museums, Brighton, until August 17: "Never mind whether the shapes he chose to use were originally conceived for a cathedral and not a chair; the effect and impression were what was sought."



Early 19th century brass watch holder in the exhibition Gothic 1720-1840 open in Brighton August 17

The exhibition successfully interprets what he calls an interplay between the criteria of one age and of another, producing an atmosphere, a stylistic tension.

"In 'Gothick' there was a strong sense of frivolity, an eccentricity, an air of mystery, above all an elegance, which are all more or less lacking in the Victorian Gothic revival."

Much of the driving force behind the early revival was of course that father of antique collecting, the much-travelled Horace Walpole (1717-1797) with his remarkable villa at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

"The rooms of this whimsical edifice were crowded with curiosities of every description, and the house and its contents were shown, by tickets to admit four persons, between 12 and 3 from May to October, but only one party was admitted on each day," wrote a turn-of-the-century chronicler, insisting that the owner, although a man of notoriety, really only simulated discontent at this limited intrusion of his privacy.

While Strawberry still exists, occupied by St. Mary's College of Education (its contents long dispersed, chiefly to America), many of the other fine Gothic buildings are gone.

A new book, *The Gothick Taste* by Terence Davis (David and Charles £10.50), which concentrates mainly on the mansions, should be read in conjunction with *The Destruction of the Country House 1875-1935* (Thames and Hudson), which was produced for last year's Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibition of the same name.

East Cowes Castle, Nash's own house where he entertained his patron the Prince Regent; Fern Hill, also in the Isle of Wight, built for the Duke of Bolton when Governor of the island; Tong Castle, Shropshire, and many more all are gone; but they are featured in Mr. Davis' book too, which admirably brings to life the Gothic taste, an improbable, exotic and often magical moment in architectural history.

For collectors, mid-19th-century Gothic is probably more available. Last month Sotheby's Belgravia sold a set of five Gillow and Co. oak side chairs c. 1840 designed by Pugin for the House of Commons; and a Penlington oak bracket clock with a Gothic-arched dial shaped like a rusticated church with buttressed sides and arched windows.

In Bertram Rota's current catalogue of novels of the 18th and 19th century, there is a copy of Anne Radcliffe's romantic Gothic offering *The Mysteries of Udolpho*, £45. The entry gives it as "a very good set apart from the unfortunate fact that a previous owner has, in a moment of madness, torn the date and part of the imprint from each volume."

SALEROOM BY ANTONY THORNCROFT

£4,200 for Tintoretto drawing

THE BUSIEST week of the summer in the London salerooms ended on a quiet but encouraging note yesterday. At Sotheby's, Old Master drawings did extremely well, totalling £68,922 with very few lots bought in. This is an area where attractive items can still be acquired relatively cheaply.

A Tintoretto chalk drawing of a youth was bought on behalf of the National Gallery of Washington for £4,200, comfortably above the £2,000-£2,500 estimate, and a Magnasco of two monks realised £2,900. Another Magnasco, also featuring a monk, was bought for £2,200.

Many of the prints came from a private collection (which was disposed of for £36,197). A Giorgione pen and ink of a landscape with farm buildings was bought for £1,700 and a Campagnola Virgin and Child for £1,400.

Sotheby's also held a furniture sale at which £900 was paid for a Charles II oak dresser, 6 feet 11 inches wide, and the same price for a mid-17th century oak side table, 9 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. A Kashan rug sold for £800, and a William and Mary oval oak gateleg table for £680.

Christie's reached down to the lesser works of the impressionists and moderns, yesterday, in a sale which totalled £87,985. An Italian buyer gave £2,835 for a Braque, Homme et Cheval avec Pichet, a painting by Meyer de Haan, Paysage du Pouldu, made £2,625, and an Eduardo Chillida, Composition; Black and White, £2,205.

Auction Diary

TUESDAY, JULY 8th

KING & CHASEMORE, Books 11, The Pulborough Salerooms, Pulborough, Sussex. Tel: 079-82-20

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th

KING & CHASEMORE, Selected Furniture 11.00, Clocks 2.30. Address as Tuesday.

THURSDAY, JULY 10th

KING & CHASEMORE, F. Porcelain 11.00. Address as Tuesday.

STANLEY GIBBONS AUCTIONS LTD., July 10th-11th. All Wo... Drury House, Russell Street, London WC2B 5HD. For Catalogue T. (01) 836 8444.

FRIDAY, JULY 11th

KING & CHASEMORE, Fine Gl... 11.00. Collection of Pipes 2... Address as Tuesday.

Readers are advised to check details with the auctioneers before attending sales.

ART GALLERIES

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculptures etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys. 10... Suns. 2-6. Adm. 65p (Mondays ...) and the PRIVATE ROOMS AND SELECTED TREASURES. Until 21st ... Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Sun. 2... Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners ... price.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18, Thackeray St., Kensington Sq. W.8. 01-937 58... JOHN BRATBY. Until 31 July.

LEONIE JONLEIGH STUDIO, HOLMFIELD, WONERSH, GUILDFORD. T. Bramley 3177. Recent paintings by artists including Bubier, Burn, deGrey, Dunstan, Rosoman, Weight, Worth, introducing the Battle Scenes of Mar... Handford. 28th June-13th July. Thu... to Sats. 11.30-5.30. Suns. 3-6.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, SW3. Scottish Painting 1775-1975. Until August 30th. Op... all day Saturday. Closed Mondays.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. 20th Century British and European Paintings and large selection of Maritime Pictures. Realistic prices. Gallery Booklets £1. (Profit to aid R.N.L.I. and R.N.I.B.).

CONCERTS

YEHUDI MENUHIN plays at The Roundhouse Thursday July 17th, 7.30 p.m. In aid of Resurgence Ecology Magazine. Tickets £3, £2, £1. Box Office 267 25...

CLUBS

EVE 189 Regent St. 734 0557. A la carte or All-in Menu. Spectacular Floor shows plus the rhythm of Los Vera Cruz and music of Johnny Hawksworth & Friends.

EXHIBITIONS

LOOT. Ex. of 2,000 pieces modern silver jewellery all under £50. Goldsmiths Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2. 24 June until 12 July 10-5. Closed Sunday.

ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM. (01-836 3161). ANTONIO & THE NATIONAL DANCE COMPANY OF SPAIN. Evenings at 8. A breath-taking and colourful spectacle.

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066. THE ROYAL OPERA ...

THEATRES

AMBASSADORS. Also Late Night Revue at 11.15 p.m. to 12.15 (All seats £1.50) HINGE & BRACKET SIXTY GLORIOUS MINUTES

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.00. Mats. Thurs 3. Sats. 5.00 and 8.30. ...

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Mon.-Thurs. 8.15. Fri. 6, 8.15. Sats. 6.30, 8.45. Geoffrey SUMNER, Jane DOWNS, Terence ALEXANDER, Joyce HERON, Bill KERR, Marguerite HARDIMAN, Helen GILL, Ray COONEY in London's Hit Comedy THERE GOES THE BRIDE. Seats £2.50, £2, £1. OR All-inclusive Top-price Theatre Ticket plus Dinner at a delightful nearby restaurant. £5.50 per head.

THEATRES

OPEN AIR, Regent's Park. 01-486 2431. New Auditorium opening delayed. TAMING OF THE SHREW play Round House until July 5. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM opens here July 15.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. ...

ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Palestinians kill 13 in Jerusalem blast

BY L. DANIEL

JERUSALEM, July 4.

AT LEAST 13 people died and another 65 were injured, ten of them critically, when a bomb exploded to-day in Zion Square, a busy shopping area in the centre of Jerusalem.

The explosion occurred at 10 a.m. when Sabbath's eve shopping was at its peak. It would appear that the charge, estimated at 15 kilos of explosives was put in an old refrigerator which was then dumped outside a shop in Zion Square.

Jerusalem has enjoyed a long period of calm and citizens apparently were not as alert as they used to be since for about half an hour it was assumed that the refrigerator had been placed there by a hotel above the shop. Only then were the police notified of its suspicious nature but arrived too late to prevent the tragedy. Those killed were mainly women and children. Their nationality is not yet known as names have not yet been released pending notification of relatives.

Mayor Teddy Kollek called upon the population not to jump to hasty conclusions and not to try to take the law into their own hands. Such a course would only serve the ends of those who aim to destroy the peaceful co-existence which prevails between the Jewish and Arab sectors of the city, he said.

Many of the injured in the attack—responsibility for which was acknowledged by the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Damascus and Beirut—suffered from wounds sustained from the splinters of glass. The whole of Zion Square looked like a battlefield with all shop windows gone and doors blown off their hinges.

The timing of the attack is by no means considered accidental here. With the chances of another interim agreement between Israel and Egypt looking a good deal brighter in the past 48 hours than they did a week ago, the Palestinian guerilla organisations are clearly trying to create the impression that co-existence or peaceful neighbourly relations are out of the question, and thus, by implication, are trying to sabotage the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli efforts towards another agreement.

BEIRUT, July 4.

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) said its guerillas planted the Jerusalem bomb.

A statement distributed by the PLO's news agency WAFA said the "heroic" operation had been carried out by the "Martyr Farid Bowbly Unit."

Bowbly was a lieutenant from Al Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerilla group, who was killed last January in the Jordan West Bank town of Nablus "while performing his holy duty," the statement said.

The statement described the attack as a "new method of the people's war of liberation employed by our revolutionaries."

UPI

JJ-SS resigns party post

By Robert Mauthner

PARIS, July 4.

M. JEAN-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the unpredictable and controversial millionaire publisher of the French news magazine "L'Express," to-day announced his resignation as President of the Radical Party, one of the smaller groups making up the Government coalition.

His decision did not come as a total surprise. M. Servan-Schreiber's term of office expires next autumn and, since he was unable to persuade his party to adopt a revision of its statutes last January, he is unable to run for another term.

Never averse to a little bit of exaggeration, the 51-year-old J.J.-S.S., as he is universally known in France, described himself at the time as "the most attacked, criticised and misunderstood politician" in the country.

What is certainly true is that J.J.-S.S., who was one of the co-founders of the Reformist Movement which also embraced the Centre Democrats led by M. Jean Lecanuet, has always been in the thick of things.

As director of "L'Express" he conducted a long and virulent campaign against the Anglo-French Concorde at a time when this was considered almost as a sacrilege in France.

U.S. Spain bases deal

BY ROGER MATTHEWS

MADRID, July 4.

AMERICAN confidence that a new bases agreement with Spain will be signed before the end of the year has risen sharply following the seventh round of talks between the two countries which ended here yesterday.

The Spanish negotiating team has apparently dropped its demands for a full-scale defence treaty that would have given Madrid virtual parity with European Nato members, and is now concentrating on securing better financial conditions together with assurances on the supply of modern military hardware.

During this week's talks in Madrid the Spaniards presented a shopping list of equipment ranging from aircraft to tanks and naval vessels. The Americans are believed to be highly relieved at the turn of events as the Spanish demands are now based on actual hardware which can be far more easily satisfied.

However, U.S. officials recognise that some downgrading of their military presence will almost certainly be required and speculation remains centred on the possible withdrawal of American forces from the Torrejon air base outside Madrid.

The Spanish Government is also believed to have shown a new urgency in the latest round of talks and there is some small hope that a new agreement may be signed not too long after the present one expires in September.

Cyprus concern

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ATHENS, July 4.

GREECE AND BULGARIA to-day expressed concern over the situation in Cyprus which they said constitutes a threat to peace and security in the area.

A joint communique issued at the end of a two-day official visit to Sofia by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis said the two sides agreed on the need for a just and viable solution which would guarantee the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island except the U.N. peacekeeping force, and the immediate return of all refugees to their homes.

The communique said the Greek and Bulgarian leaders agreed on the need for broader Balkan co-operation.

VW back in profit 'next year'

WOLFSBURG, July 4.

A SENIOR executive of the Volkswagen Car Company predicted to-day that the group should be back in profit next year and that its domestic losses in 1975 would be smaller than last year.

Finance Director Friedrich Thomee was speaking ahead of Tuesday's annual meeting at which shareholders are expected to criticise the management severely. He said that Volkswagen had a chance of better times ahead after bringing in five new models over the past three years and spending DM2.5bn. on production changes.

Reuter

Ertl warns of 'isolation' in EEC

By Jonathan Carr

BONN, July 4.

ADDRESSING the West Germans as much as other Europeans, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl to-day warned against the illusion that any EEC member state could make its way in isolation.

Those who supported European unity, he told the German farmers' conference, did so not for sentimental reasons but in the clear realisation that the key aims of preserving peace and improving living standards could only be achieved through joint action.

Those who did not wish to be mere footballs of the big powers, Herr Ertl said, had to stand together—especially in the current, critical phase through which Europe was passing. In his own particular field, he spoke out firmly against any "renationalisation" of EEC agriculture policy, while laying down a series of guidelines for improvement in the milk, beef, wine and cereals sectors.

Italian index falls again

By Anthony Robinson

ROME, July 4.

OPTIMISTIC assertions, by the Bank of Italy among others, that the level of industrial activity has been on a plateau this year after the sharp falls in the last four months of 1974 have been proved wrong by the May industrial production returns. These show an unprecedently sharp drop of 18.7 per cent. compared with May last year.

This brings the industrial production index down to 105.4 compared with 129.7 last May and brings the average fall in industrial output over the first five months to 13.2 per cent.

Cabinda: Angola's uncertain dowry

BY JON BLAIR IN CABINDA

WHILE VISITING Kinshasa last Tuesday and Wednesday President Idi Amin discovered many things. Besides discovering that he would spare the life of Denis Hills after all, he also made the discovery that he, and hence his country, had a position with regard to the independence of the tiny enclave of Cabinda which borders on Zaire and Congo-Brazzaville on Africa's West coast.

Formerly Portuguese territory administered from Angola, but separated from there by the Zaire river and a thin strip of Zaire itself, the enclave is now scheduled to remain part of Angola when it becomes independent in November.

Fifteen years ago Cabinda with a population of only 80,000 and covering a mere 5,000 square kilometres would scracely have aroused any interest, let alone that of Idi Amin or more importantly, of his host in Zaire, President Mobutu. But since then things have changed in Cabinda in one vital way—oil has been discovered. Not on the scale of Nigeria's 2.5m. barrels a day but at 150,000 barrels a day, no small advantage to any state.

Besides the presence of Angola's three liberation movements and the often stated interest in the enclave of President Mobutu, Cabinda also boasts its own liberation movement, FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda) whose leader met Gen. Amin and expressed fraternal support for Kinshasa.

Cabinda's real power is its oil for which Gulf Oil, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Cabinda Gulf, has the sole concession. Cabinda Gulf only has a £200m. investment in Cabinda but the revenue from tax and royalties grossed $450m. for Angola last year and was the country's biggest foreign exchange earner, beating the former premier export, coffee, by a long stretch. Hardly surprising, therefore, that all of Angola's liberation movements insist on Cabinda's inalienable attachment to their country. But Mobutu's aims are different and he insists that the people of Cabinda should be given the right to choose by means of a referendum. There is little doubt that an independent Cabinda under FLEC which Mobutu has nurtured for some years would quickly seek some form of alliance with Zaire, and even possible federation eventually.

In the meantime, Cabinda has not been immune from the fighting that has been widespread in the rest of Angola. Gulf, however, has been assured that its installation is not a military target. But, while the major part of their investment is in their eight off-shore platforms and 108 wells, they still fear that a stray rocket or mortar could do considerable damage to their on-shore storage tanks. The town of Cabinda itself was in fact wracked by fighting a month ago for five nights which rather surprisingly left only one civilian and 12 guerilla soldiers dead.

To-day the MPLA is in complete control of the town and the only sign of the FNLA's presence is their shattered delegation headquarters. The MPLA

probably now controls most of the countryside as well. It is thought that the FNLA was so easily beaten back in Cabinda because of its embarrassing position with respect to relations with Mobutu on this issue. While the FNLA's President, Holden Roberto, is Mobutu's brother-in-law and has operated out of Kinshasa ever since the guerilla war started in Angola in 1961, and cannot afford to lose Mobutu's vital support by a full commitment in Cabinda, he also cannot espouse the cause of Cabinda secession as that would be totally unacceptable in Angola.

At the same time Cabinda Gulf executives admit that they have been approached by some of the movements for support and financial aid. Although Gulf Oil has admitted to handsome political pay-offs in South Korea, Cabinda Gulf's managing director, Mr. Sydney Anderson adamantly denies that any such payments are being made in Angola. Gulf itself, nonetheless, gets accused by each side of helping the others. Recently, a senior FNLA member of Angola's transitional government accused them of being in league with FLEC and France. Consistently, the MPLA accuses them of aiding the FNLA and UNITA, and on one occasion of harbouring CIA agents in the guise of construction staff.

Whatever the truth or otherwise in these allegations, one thing is certain—the fight for Cabinda's oil is not yet over. As a gesture that they mean business the Angolan liberation movements have agreed that the first soldiers of the new Angolan integrated army formed from soldiers of all three of the movements as agreed at the Nakuru conference two weeks ago, will swear allegiance in a ceremony in Cabinda tomorrow.

'Stop Amin' move by OAU President

BY BRIDGET BLOOM, AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

A PROPOSAL that President Samora Machel of Mozambique should become the next President of the Organisation of African Unity instead of General Amin of Uganda has been put forward by Somalia.

The proposal, which has been made to a number of African Heads of State by the OAU's current President, Omar Siyad Barre of Somalia, is a clear attempt by the OAU to avoid what many of its members would consider the extreme embarrassment of having the unpredictable General Amin at the head of its affairs for a whole year.

Whether or not President Barre's suggestion is accepted depends not only on the approval of the majority of the OAU's 44 members but also on General Amin himself. In the normal way, General Amin would automatically become OAU President since the host to each year's summit becomes its next President and this year's meeting is to take place in Uganda at the end of this month.

Obviously President Barre—and these other Presidents, like those of Tanzania and Zambia who will warmly support his suggestion—will hope that precedent can be broken since to confer the Presidency on Samora Machel would be presented as a unique and "once-only" honour to a man in the forefront of African liberation.

Much may hinge on whether the proposal wins the support of such men as President Mobutu of Zaire, who has recently "mediated" over the Anglo-Uganda/Hills affair and of General Gowon of Nigeria, whose relations with General Amin also appear to be good and which could possibly persuade General Amin to stand down in the greater interests of Africa.

Tanzania to host African gathering

BY TREVOR GRUNDY

LUSAKA, July 4.

AFRICAN NATIONAL Council delegates are expected to conclude their talks here to-morrow and then fly straight to Dar Es Salaam for consultations with President Nyerere and Samora Machel of Mozambique. Doctor Kaunda of Zambia and Botswana's Sir Seretse Khama will also attend the meetings in the Tanzanian capital after a week of "unity" talks here aimed at ironing out difficulties and personality clashes within the leadership of the Rhodesian Nationalist movement.

The delegation was led by ANC President Bishop Muzorewa who to-day issued a blistering attack on the Smith Government and Rhodesian Security officials for allegedly trying to poison the movement's publicity secretary, Edson Sithole.

Reuter adds from Dar es Salaam: President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had cancelled plans to visit the Tanzanian capital at the week-end because of the internal situation following an attempted coup in Kinshasa last month, the Government-owned newspaper, the Daily News, reported to-day.

Neither Tanzanian Foreign Ministry officials nor aides of President Nyerere were immediately able to confirm the report.

In Kinshasa yesterday, the Zaire news agency AZAP reported that a former Government Minister, Mr. Tshomba Somway Kimbayo, was under arrest for alleged involvement in a plot to kill President Mobutu.

Quoting the newspaper Salongo, AZAP said Mr. Kimbayo was removed from his post of State Commissioner (Minister) for Post, Telegraphs and Telephones after discovery of the alleged plot last month.

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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1975

Some action at last

THERE IS no doubt that some Ministers have consistently underestimated the urgency of our present economic crisis and that it was the extent of the selling pressure against sterling last Monday—the weighted depreciation against other currencies, which stood at 27.6 per cent. on the previous Friday evening, reached well over 29 per cent. at one time—which enabled the Chancellor to argue successfully at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting in favour of swifter and more drastic action.

The statement which he made to Parliament that same afternoon repeated his aim of bringing the annual rate of inflation down to 10 per cent. by the middle of next year and imposing a 10 per cent. limit on wage increases during the coming "round" to help achieve that aim. The statement was much more than a general declaration of intent, however. First, Mr. Healey announced that unless the TUC could come up with convincing proposals of its own, the Government would have to introduce legislation—its proposals to be set out in a White Paper at the end of next week. Second, public sector programmes would have cash limits set on their wage cost, so that in the public as in the private sector the result of excessive wage increases would be higher unemployment. Third, cash limits would be used on a wider scale in future to check the growth of public spending.

TUC response

It was the Government's apparent readiness, in the face of all its previous statements, to introduce a statutorily-enforceable wages policy which claimed most immediate attention.

In fact, just as Mr. Jack Jones was able to swing the Transport Workers into support of voluntary restraint before the Chancellor's statement, so the TUC Economic Committee has proved remarkably ready to discuss seriously the possibility of recommending a wage limit of 10 per cent., or £6 a week at a flat rate, for the coming 12 months. Given the obvious problems of enforcement, indeed, the TUC General Council may even be willing to work a voluntary scheme in combination with statutory powers.

The main point, so far as the more moderate members of the TUC are concerned, is that statutory reserve powers may be needed to convince overseas holders of sterling that the Government is at last tackling inflation, and that it is not proposed in any case to make workers or unions liable to legal sanctions. The limit would be enforced in the public sector by means of cash limits on expenditure and in the private sector by exercising price control more vigorously against firms which exceeded it.

The real bite

The point to be kept clearly in mind is that the tacit consent of the TUC to the new package is being sought partly for political reasons, partly to reassure overseas holders of sterling, and partly to keep unemployment at a lower level than that to which the process of reducing inflationary expectations might otherwise have driven it. The Government has three means of tackling the inflationary problem itself.

First, wage costs inside the public sector, which are not responsive to purely market forces, are to be brought under an alternative discipline. Second, the long-term growth of public expenditure is to be brought under control by using cash ceilings to help restrict its growth and leave something over for the growth of privately-financed consumption. Third, fiscal and monetary policy can be used more decisively. As well as phasing out subsidies, for example, the Chancellor can peg the public sector borrowing requirement at its present high level for 1975-76, place strict limits on the proportion of it which is to be financed by the banking system, and take steps now to ensure that the money supply—which has been growing slowly mainly because of slack industrial demand for bank credit—remains under control.

These are the means by which inflation itself can be checked. TUC co-operation in the process is highly desirable, for the reasons already mentioned, but only provided that it is not given subject to conditions (on price controls, subsidies and the general level of demand) which outweigh its usefulness. By the end of next week, the shape of the eventual package should be clear.

What a 10 per cent. pay limit will do to living standards

BY DAVID WORSWICK

HOW will a 10 per cent. pay limit affect living standards? And how best should any increase in nominal pay be allocated? Living standards is an ambiguous expression. Does it refer to income before tax, after tax, or to actual consumption? Does it include the so-called social wage? For the purpose of this article we refer to the concept of real personal disposable income, that is to say, the sum of wages, salaries and other personal incomes, including forces pay and transfers such as pensions, unemployment and sickness cash benefits, after deducting income tax and national insurance contributions, and corrected for the rise in prices.

We have to compare the effect of 10 per cent. with what would otherwise occur. The conventional comparison with "unchanged policies" seems rather unrealistic when everyone knows that "something had to be done." But it helps to clarify the issues to go a little way along that route, which already indicated a fall in real disposable income of around 2 per cent. to be expected in the next 12 months. Of one thing we can be sure, and that is that if we plug a 10 per cent. nominal pay increase into our econometric model, instead of the 20 to 25 per cent. previously forecast, it will not print out a sensible answer. Such models come off the rails if they are made to turn sharp corners.

Some factors will tend to depress living standards. In the ordinary way, when costs are rising prices are adjusted upwards, after some time lag. When the rise in costs is slowed down there may be still some past increases in the pipeline. Then, too, the world prices of our imports are expected to rise a little and this will appear relatively larger as we restrain our own domestic costs.

The first six months. Thereafter would expect the balance of factors to move in a positive direction.

However, there is a final factor of great importance. So long as inflation continues and appears to be out of control the Chancellor's ability to take measures to expand the economy is hamstrung for fear of the consequences on the exchange rate. Indeed, he might well have been driven to even more severe measures of contraction. As inflation is seen to be under control, so the Government's ability to influence the real economy, that is production and employment, is restored.

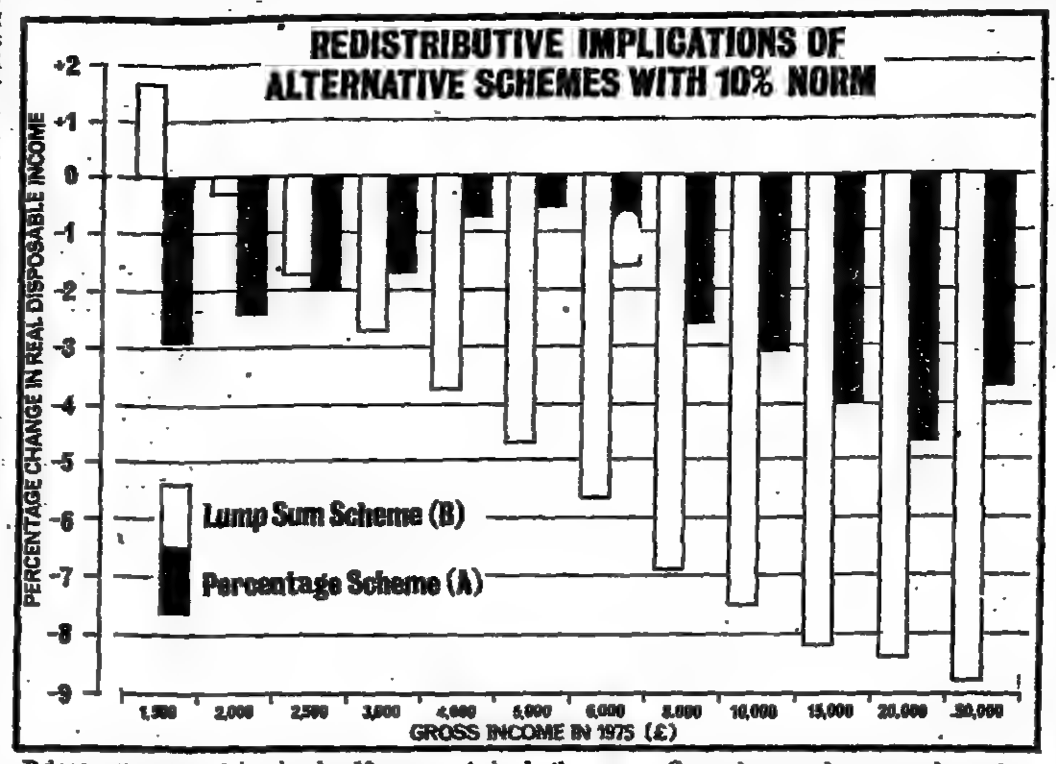
Given that some fall in real disposable income in the next 12 months is very likely, how best should the 10 per cent. nominal pay limit be operated? The number of theoretical alternative ways of confining the increase in the total wage and salary bill to 10 per cent. is almost limitless. But a good deal can be learned from looking at two extreme possibilities. In the first one, scheme A, we suppose that each individual income is increased by 10 per cent. In the second, scheme B, we calculate the amount which would be needed to raise the average income by 10 per cent. and allot this lump sum, which works out at £5, to every wage and salary earner irrespective of the size of his income. To work out the impact on real disposable income we have to make an assumption about prices, and for convenience we assume that prices also will rise by 10 per cent.

Because of income-tax this would be compatible with a fall in real standards of 2 per cent. or thereabouts. (The amount would not be identical for the two schemes.) If the actual fall were to turn out to be any greater or less than this, the figures in the chart could easily be adjusted uniformly downwards or upwards to allow for it.

The main purpose of the chart is to compare the distributive consequences as between income earners of the two different systems. Looking first at scheme B, the lump-sum case, the pattern which emerges is very much as we would expect. The real disposable income of the lowest earners is raised; an earner whose original income is about £40 a week neither gains nor loses; earners with higher incomes lose an increasing proportion of their real disposable income. The calculation, of course, has assumed that the nominal tax points, where income-tax begins and where it takes upward steps in the higher ranges, remain unchanged. So the lump-sum system redistributes total disposable income from the higher to lower income earners.

Exchange rate movement

But there are other factors which will make for expansion: "fiscal drag" will be less, that is to say the income tax system will take a smaller proportion of the rise in nominal incomes. Then, too, the exchange rate is likely to fall less than it otherwise would. The exchange rate can fall further than costs alone dictate if creditors come to believe that British inflation cannot be brought under control, and cease to lend or start to withdraw funds. Convincing evidence that inflation is under control could mean that our terms of trade would be more favourable than otherwise, which is good for living standards. How these different factors will balance out is hard to say: I would guess they might push standards one or two per cent. below what they otherwise would have been within the



Prices are assumed to rise by 10 per cent. in both cases. Gross income is assumed to rise by 10 per cent. in the proportionate scheme A and by £5 in the lump sum scheme B. Disposable income is obtained by deducting income tax and national insurance contributions (both at 1975/76 rates) for a married couple with one child under 11.

Disposable income

On the face of it one would expect scheme A, the percentage increase scheme, to reproduce a similar redistributive pattern, only less markedly. So far as the higher incomes are concerned, this appears to be approximately the case. On the other hand, at the bottom end of the scale the effects of the proportionate scheme are opposite to those of the lump sum scheme. Instead of raising the real disposable income of the lower income earners it depresses it. This is because incomes originally too low to pay income tax are pushed across the tax threshold by inflation.

A maximum proportionate drop occurs for the earner who is just at the threshold of paying tax to start with; thereafter after the percentage drop in his disposable income diminishes until the first of the higher tax points is reached. The overall distributive pattern, then, is neither smooth nor uniformly progressive.

(For the above calculation we assumed a married couple with one child under eleven. Different numerical results will be found for different families and, of course, family income supplement and other welfare benefits might have to be taken into account in many cases at the lower end; but the general principle would remain the same.)

There are other differences between the schemes besides their redistributive consequences. For instance, the lump sum is simple and unambiguous and could be merely added onto an existing wage structure, whereas the proportionate scheme raises the question whether it should be confined to basic rates or applied also to supplementary rates and allowances of different kinds. The flat rate scheme would have less leakage.

If the 10 per cent. is to be embodied in a voluntary contract between the trade unions, employers and the Government, the flat rate scheme looks more attractive. It is simple and easily monitored, an important feature for any voluntary system. It enables the lower paid earners to make a positive advance, while those in the middle suffer small reductions and the higher income earners suffer substantial losses. The danger comes in a year's time, if those who have lost part of their differential try then to restore it.

There still remains one great difficulty in changing down the rate of nominal pay inflation from the order of 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. within a 12-month period, namely the "anomalies of introduction." If all wage increases were already synchronised on a single day there would be no problem: but in fact increases are spread throughout the year.

Like the teeth of a saw

Suppose we have the case of a man whose income goes up by 20 per cent. steps once a year while prices are rising uniformly through the year at an annual rate of 20 per cent.: then the profile of that man's momentary real income is like the teeth of a saw. Once a year his real income takes a jump of 20 per cent.; then for the remainder of the year it falls steadily. In January, the month when he receives his annual rise, his momentary real income is 10 per cent. above his annual average, in June his real income will be at the annual average, and in December it will be 10 per cent. below.

If, during the next 12 months, prices are going to go up by around 10 per cent. instead of something like 20 per cent., it makes a great deal of difference to a wage earner just when he had his last increase. If he has had one recently his real income in the coming year will be higher throughout than he originally anticipated at 20 per cent. inflation. He will only get down to his annual average at the end of the year.

On the other hand, someone whose last increase was in, say, September 1974 will now have a momentary income running below his annual average and he would expect that his next rise should be at least 20 per cent. to push him up again before he starts once more on the annual downward slide. Instead of this he will only be pushed up by 10 per cent. so that at the beginning of the coming wage round his momentary real income will be at his annual average and thereafter will decline.

Against this line of argument it could be said that the an annual wage round and in the summer months, between successive rounds, the relative wage structure which has emerged from the last establishes a set of relativities which are broadly acceptable to all workers. It is more likely that neither pig whether of the moving staircase with wage increases uniformly distributed through the year, or of self-contained rounds at the completion of which relative wages are all in some kind of equilibrium, is a true representation of the facts, which lie somewhere between. What is certain is that the introduction of the new limit is bound to generate many grievances, at least of which will be well considered to be genuine.

A possible means of coping with these "anomalies of introduction" would be to reduce flat rate by, say, £1 and give authority to an Anomalies/Relativities Board to authorise additional wage payments in the next 12 month period for special cases, whose total should not exceed the amount represented by that £1 for every earner. The Board might also be given authority to deal with long-standing relativity problems which had reached breaking point. Such a Board would be highly desirable, safety valve during the first year's operation and it would bring home to leaders of the separate trade unions the extent to which nowadays they are really bargaining against each other about the distribution of real income.

Next year's problems

We should also give some thought to the problems of August, 1976. Even supposing the 10 per cent. pay limit can be operated, without any serious difficulty, in one form or another, and that the rate of price increases is correspondingly brought down, can we seriously expect to be able to return at once to full employment and "free collective bargaining" without starting up again the whole process we are now trying to control? It is very unlikely. It is much more likely that there will be an obvious continuing need for some system of intervening in the rate at which nominal incomes increase: this will become a necessary part of the armoury of economic management. An Anomalies/Relativities Board established in the first instance to cope with the various problems and special cases which arise from the introduction of a new policy could well turn its attention to easing in the operation of a more flexible system to replace the rigid 10 per cent. limit in a year's time.

Mr. Worswick is Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

Letters to the Editor

Burdens

From Mr. R. Lambourne

Sir,—I heartily agree with Len Murray and Jack Jones that in the present economic crisis facing the country "people on top incomes should bear the biggest burden of all."

To this end I would like to propose that annual taxable earnings between £8,000 and £10,000 should be taxed at 60 per cent.; £10,000 to £12,000 at 65 per cent.; £12,000 to £15,000 at 70 per cent.; £15,000 to £20,000 at 75 per cent. and anything over that figure at, say, a swingeing 85 per cent.

We could, of course, expect the unions of these "top people" to protest about victimisation and the lowering of differentials, etc., but all fair-minded people with the interests of their country at heart would surely support such measures.

If further burdens are thought necessary, consideration might be given to imposing a further—say 15 per cent.—tax on investment income over a certain level, leaving the top person with only 2 per cent. of his income, and possibly limiting tax relief on buying property to one house per person with a top borrowing limit of, say, £25,000.

If these measures are not found to be stringent enough we can always consider increasing the burden by introducing further new taxes. What about a wealth tax and a tax on gifts?

The state of the nation calls for sacrifices of this kind which would surely satisfy Messrs. Murray and Jones and the trades union movement. Or would they?

R. J. Lambourne.
1, The Court,
Alvaston,
Derby.

Salaries

From Mr. M. Phillips.

Sir,—D. King (June 27) drew attention to the inflationary combination of annual increments and cost of living rises for NALGO workers. He only touched on a fundamental difference, however, in the way the more vocal elements in the wages argument see each other.

Many salaried workers enjoy what could be termed a "steep job pyramid." Given reasonable performance, their salary will take a series of promotional leaps. This job characteristic often gives such workers the expectation of a promotional rise which distorts the importance of any cost of living adjustment. Conversely, the rarity of this type of rise for the bulk of the wage force leads them to over-emphasise the importance of annual cost of living increases.

Thus the wage restraint shown by some salaried workers, and their criticism of militants who press for exorbitant cost of living rises may relate to the fact that they themselves are hoping that their living standards will rise through an altogether different mechanism.

It could be argued: (1) That promotion brings greater responsibility deserving greater reward. This is undoubtedly true in some cases, but too many salaried careers have a built-in age-related hierarchy far removed from "the rate for the job," and (2) that the total number of employees remains constant or linked to increases in production, and the salary bill is therefore unaffected. This may apply in part to the private sector, but non-productive creation of jobs must stand next to excessive cost of living increases as the pillars of wage inflation produced by the public sector.

No reasonable analyst would deny the right of the over-stressed executive or doctor to a premium wage. But it must be recognised that there is a grey area where the salary earner has not produced the goods in keeping with the premium he still enjoys. It stretches his credibility to disclaim responsibility for our present predicament.

M. J. A. Phillips.
1, The Street,
Holbrook,
Ipswich.

British Leyland

From Mr. J. Horsfield.

Sir,—When Lord Stokes meets the new Minister to try to get a better deal for British Leyland shareholders, he should remind the Minister that the book value of the shares is more than 40p.

He should also remind the Minister that more and more shareholders are taking the view that they would be better off if the company went into liquidation; some think they would receive at the very least 25p.

As Lord Stokes and members of the Government from Mr. Wilson downwards have said liquidation of British Leyland could mean the loss of up to 500,000 jobs. If this came true then it would cost the Government more than £10m. per week in tax, to which could be claimed at about £20-per-week dole per man, and instead of each man paying an average of £10 per week in tax, he would be claiming a repayment of tax already paid. And what about exports?

J. Horsfield.
107, Alumhurst Road,
Alum Chine,
Bournemouth.

Bonus

From Mr. L. Goslin

Sir,—Mr. D. Buckley on rights issues and the bonus element (June 30) is merely playing with words. Moreover he's got his facts wrong.

He states "far from making a gain he merely subscribed 10p per share for 11 months for no return, apart from one dividend." The shares were sold for 39p xd on June 6. I received an interim dividend of .78p net per share on February 17 last and shall receive a final dividend of .86p net per share on August 8. Grossed up this works out at 2.522p on a capital outlay of 10p. In other words a little over 25 per cent. Not bad for no bonus.

My capital appreciation on the sale is still 400 per cent. and it's real. All I've suffered is a slight dilution of my equity.

Lionel S. Goslin.
"Greenways,"
Weston Underwood,
Nr. Olney, Bucks.

MPs pay

From Mr. S. Beardsell

Sir,—I strongly object to an increase in the salaries of MPs. They are already very much overpaid for the work they do. A lot of them are just yes men who vote as they are told by their party whip when the occasion arises. Many of them only work part-time as MPs, and have a full-time job in addition.

We are told, and rightly so, each time some union wants a pay increase for their members that it is the high cost of wage rises that helps to cause inflation and urge the unions to show restraint. Well now is the time for our MPs to set an example.

Our country would be much better off if we had a smaller number of MPs but of a higher calibre, that is successful entrepreneurs. We have too many so-called experts who are lacking in practical experience.

S. Beardsell.
Hollins House,
40, Carrs Road,
Marsden,
nr. Huddersfield.

Uninformed

From Mr. J. Mosse

Sir,—I was indeed misled over the SAYE Series 3 by the green form carried by the Post Office. Before writing to the Financial Times on the subject of payment through Giro (June 28) I checked with the City branch of one of the "Big Five" banks which confirmed that it was unaware of any alternative method of payment. Nor, at that time, was it, apparently in possession of the pink forms.

It would certainly avoid confusion if all methods of payment were shown on the same form.

J. P. Mosse.
Lloyds,
Lime Street, EC3.

Public transport

From Mr. G. Stern.

Sir,—You report that Mr. Crosland is to make the railways "stand on their own feet," which means further massive fare and freight charge rises, and further cuts in already unbearably bad services (July 1). The same policy is being pursued by the Labour Greater London Council, which after winning an election on a platform of frozen fares leading to free travel, has now doubled fares.

What seems incomprehensible is that at the same time as the 90 per cent. of us who commute to work by public transport are being hit by the GLC and Department of the Environment, the 10 per cent. of car-commuters are having their already comfortable journey made yet better by unbelievably lavish and costly road building schemes. For example, the GLC and Department of the Environment have just approved a scheme for making one mile of Archway Road, London N6, twice as wide as Westway, at a cost, in 1975 prices, of about £35m. Is there any calculation made outside the lunatic asylum which can justify this sort of luxury spending for the motorised minority, while making life for the rest of us harder and more expensive still?

If Mr. Crosland and the GLC are playing at Scrooge, let it be done even-handedly, and not at the cost of the weaker and poorer members of the community.

G. J. A. Stern.
Shepherds Hill Association,
6, Eton Court,
Shepherds Hill,
Highgate, N.6.

Vauxhalls

From Mr. R. Holden

Sir,—Mr. Satherley (June 21) is correct in stating General Motors took over Vauxhall in the 20's and I support his view that quality did not immediately collapse—it merely continued to decline! The great achievement of the "exclusive powerful cars" mentioned by James Ensor was the 30/98 a car of great distinction and renown, raced all over the world for many years. A smaller vehicle followed, gaining not much fame. Pre-GM Vauxhall pioneered several significant advances, hydraulic brakes tried out on one model and a monster but successful epicyclic preselecting gearbox on another. Of the latter only a handful were produced. I understand it was an adaptation of the steering mechanism of first world war tanks. Later it was developed further and widely used on public service vehicles and Daimlers, etc.

In 1930 Vauxhall was producing a fairly attractive saloon of adequate quality, pleasant to drive but indifferent top gear performance on hills, with very good and light brakes, in advance of most other pre-hydraulic mechanism. It was without transatlantic influence, either in design overall or detail. This in any real sense first came in 1931 with the Cadet—rather a disaster. The aluminium pistons of the 17 hp engine (not used in the 27 hp export unit) tended to collapse and slap in a few hundred miles, brake linings sometimes adhering to the drums, half-shafts broke, clutches juddered and, worst of all, nothing would induce engines to start if exposed to low temperatures, save draining the water and filling with very hot water. Other problems there were, too, a-plenty. By 1933 the car had been brought to a good standard, synchro-mesh introduced—and then the model was withdrawn!

Contrary to your correspondent's belief the Big Six could not be said to "cater admirably," with its uncompetitive acceleration, thirst for fuel and remarkable aptitude for detonation. Care was advisable with brakes at high speed under certain road conditions on the Twentyfive Vauxhall never produced a 14 hp six cylinder. Mr. Satherley is thinking of the "J" type with somewhat higher capacity. The similar 4 cylinder "H" type also produced in mid-thirties, was the first really successful model after the GM take-over. It was available with a 12 or 14 hp engine and was a nippy, easy to drive little car with hydraulic brakes of excellent power unit. The brakes brought hazard to the first 30,000 or so through a defect giving the possibility of a lever slipping from position, discovered with much publicity when a car tried to smash into Buckingham Palace.

R. Holden,
49, The Hall,
Blackheath, SE3.

Travelling light with a shrinking pound

BY ARTHUR SANDLES

THE TWO WORDS for which the travel industry has been scanning the newspapers in the past few days have been "travel allowance." The prospect of a restriction on the amount of money that a Briton can spend abroad in any one year may not be real, thanks to the complications it would bring to our financial relationships within and without the Common Market; but it is as lively a ghost as ever haunted a commercial activity. A travel allowance would not only be largely ineffective, but it would also throw a substantial spanner into the travel works.

Not that everyone in the travel business would be unhappy with such an allowance. Among the package tour companies, for example, there might not be too much disquiet if a limit of, say, £100 a year were imposed, although the State airline, British Airways, would probably be more than a little cross. A quotation widely attributed to Mr. Vladimir Raitz of Horizon fame is that the "package tour industry owed its growth to the £50 travel allowance."

Outgoings

There is a measure of evidence to support the theory. At times of restraint on foreign spending holidaymakers seek to make the most of their available money, and taking package tours, short haul at least, is one way of reducing the outgoings. Under a normal travel allowance system, the cost of airline tickets is not part of the allowance, and so only the hotel has to be paid for in foreign currency. A package tour cuts even that outgoing and leaves *something in the pocket for* sangria, rum punch, grilled sardines or paella.

The arguments in favour of a travel allowance are to some extent psychological and political rather than practical, since it is traditionally the middle classes which are the main holidaymakers and a limit could be seen as a further assault on their privileges. But the case can, to a degree, also be argued on economic grounds. Whatever the British Travel Authority might have said in the past, *the holiday aspect of the British* travel account has been in deficit in recent years. The much-vaunted profit on British tourism is in fact due to the much higher spending by foreign businessmen in Britain than by British businessmen abroad, and to such activities as *student travel and family* visits. The position may have changed in 1974 and this year, but the breakdown is not yet available, and these years are not likely to alter the long-term pattern, which is of an overall loss position.

On balance, however, a travel allowance remains a pointless exercise since it is difficult to enforce, provokes irritation among trading partners, and *really saves very little money.* It tends to divert foreign traffic rather than reduce it; the gainers are such nearby destinations as Spain and Greece, and the losers are the long haul developing nations such as Kenya, Jamaica, Sri Lanka and Fiji.

The travel industry is therefore paying rather less regard to the travel allowance prospect than to the overall impact of the falling value of the pound. This steady devaluation of sterling is having sufficient effect, the industry argues, without the necessity of a travel allowance.

Reservations

Not that there is much evidence of the fall in sterling hitting travel bookings at the moment. The anticipated decline in foreign travel this summer has in fact proved to be a much documented boom producing, if anything, an embarrassment of hotel reservations and the pros*pect of profit in the future. It* begins to look as if the British holidaymaker has resigned himself to surcharges and now offers little if any price resistance. "We are, of course, careful in our surcharging," said one tour operator. "But sometimes I think that the customers *are punch-drunk. They know* they are going to have to cough up, and they do so, without question."

Certainly this newspaper's post-bag, which two years ago was awash with detailed complaints about surcharging, now contains only a trickle of such items. Consumers are, of course, much more sophisticated about the whole thing. They understand that the surcharge on a long-stay holiday in an area which has seen a substantial rise in the value of its currency against sterling is likely to be higher, in percentage terms, than a short trip to another resort, since the foreign currency content is greater.

What the tour operators are more alarmed about is the impact on travellers of the reduced value of their pounds in making actual purchases. Buying coffee in Bavaria, whisky in Oslo and even scrambled egg in Palma can be an eye-opener to-day compared with last summer.

The main complaints against tour operators this summer have arisen from the widely varying practices from company to company. Some (the Travel Club was one) decided not to surcharge people who paid in full with their original booking, presumably in the hope that the interest gained on the money would compensate for any loss in exchange values. Others, including Thomson Holidays and British Airways, guaranteed the price of their holidays from the date of final invoice, usually not less than six weeks *from* departure. A third group, notably Cosmos, has been charging either at the airport, although the British Airways Authority had a temporary ban on the practice, or at the resorts. There have been complaints about this last practice, but had the pound been *rising in* value then Cosmos customers would presumably have been getting last minute refunds, as they have done at odd times in the past.

Under recently introduced rules, clients have had a much broader right of cancellation on their holidays if they felt the cost had risen too much; but in fact very few have cancelled. This phenomenon is not unique to Britain. Operators in Germany and Scandinavia were also expecting their clients to back off at the last minute as the real facts of economic life presented themselves. But operators such as Thomson, *which has one of the most* liberal cancellation clauses, claim that very few people have found the payment burden too high.

Thus we come to the issue which is likely to be the most important one over the coming months — overbooking. There have already been complaints that some hoteliers have accepted more reservations than they have beds, and that there is a prospect of British travellers being turned away from Mediterranean hotels during the next ten weeks.

It is not unusual for anyone in the travel business to overbook. Hotels and airlines normally assume that a few at least of those who book in January will be ill, dead or financially embarrassed by the time the departure date arrives. A 10 or 15 per cent. overbooking *factor is therefore introduced* in the peak months to allow for this. Otherwise, people would have to pay in full for rooms cancelled (a difficult rule to enforce—how do you cope with a Colombian national who books a hotel room in France via a London travel agent?), or all *hotel rooms would have to be* loaded with a cancellation factor in much the same way as chain store prices are loaded to allow for shop-lifting.

Collapse

But this year the hotels expected that the cancellation rate would be much higher. After all, had they not been told that the U.K. was on the edge of collapse? So some hotels have, *by report, overbooked* to the extent of 40 per cent. But the cancellation rate is at normal, or even less than normal, levels.

So it is all the fault of the hotels? Well, no. The Spanish authorities have strict rules about overbooking and will take punitive measures against hoteliers who do not keep rooms which have been properly booked. But the accent is on the word properly. When a British tour operator cries that his clients have been refused entry, the Spanish Government *instantly calls for documentary* proof. This means producing evidence that the tour operator has properly fulfilled his part of the contract so far this season (in other words, that earlier in the year he has filled the rooms that he booked, or that he cancelled them according to contract) and that all payments required in the contract have been made on time.

So far this year not one British tour operator has produced documentary proof of overbooking to the Spaniards. "Some operators simply do not tell the hotelier when they are not sending the 50 clients each week for whom they have reserved rooms," said a Spaniard yesterday. "Then, suddenly, when they actually do come up with the clients they complain because the hotel has looked elsewhere. The answer is simple. If the tour operator books rooms he should pay for them, used or not, then they will be there. We have tried to get the tour operators to enter into some firm commit*ment like this but they simply* will not do it. They prefer to blame the problem on to us."

Guidelines

What it boils down to is that contracts such as those in the hotel business are normally used as guidelines. Business continues to be done on a man-to-man basis.

The breakdown of such an *amicable arrangement is in*evitable in peak season when the customers have not played according to the predicted rules. It is going to be difficult explaining that fact to the travellers, and it is going to be even more difficult to explain it when people are informed of overbooking *when they have only* a few days to go before they depart for their holiday. Tour operators might be forgiven for the occasional overbooking problems. But an operator who cries overbooking after the client has paid his final account, and therefore after the hotel should have been sent a *rooming* list and rooms not needed released for sale elsewhere, has not been caught by misunderstanding; he is the victim of his own inefficiency.

THE FALLING EXCHANGE RATE FOR THE POUND

	June '74	End June '75
Austria (Sch.)	43.10	36.45
Belgium (Fr.)	90.85	77.50
Canada ($)	2.31	2.29
France (Fr.)	11.67	8.86
W. Germany (DM)	6.03	5.16
Greece (Dr.)	71.61	67.14
Italy (lre.)	1,541	1,382
Jamaica ($)	2.18	1.99
Norway (Kr.)	12.9	10.83
Portugal (Esc.)	59.35	53.55
Spain (Psta.)	137.25	122.87
Switz. (Fr.)	7.10	5.48
U.S. ($)	2.40	2.19

Tour operators' surcharges are based on exchange rate fluctuations after certain fixed dates each year. The most widely-used basis for the summer 1975 programme was the Financial Times World Value of the Pound table published on June 4, 1974. The table (above) indicates the changes in some major tourist currencies since that date. The comparison is with the same source earlier this week. Some of the figures have been rounded.

LABOUR NEWS

APEX staff seek say in running Lucas

BY CHRISTIAN TYLER, LABOUR STAFF

THE LUCAS electrical group has been asked by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) to give its white-collar workers a say in the running of the company.

APEX said the idea had been favourably received by the Joseph Lucas industrial relations staff at a meeting yesterday. They had proposed widening the discussions eventually to cover all employees.

The move anticipates forthcoming legislation on industrial democracy.

Equal control

APEX is not yet proposing 50 per cent. worker directors on the *main Board, as suggested by the* TUC, but is looking for equal control on special departmental committees dealing with organisation and work methods.

The request was attached to the union's annual claim for "substantial" pay rises for 8,000 white-collar employees.

It said it was the first trade union to present a major engineering company with worker participation proposals. However, big groups like British Leyland, Alfred Herbert and Ferranti, all of which have run into financial trouble are moving along the road to industrial democracy with Government involvement, as are the shipbuilding and aircraft companies, which are listed for nationalisation next year.

APEX *says* trade union representatives and company directors should set up a central committee with overall supervision of issues raised by the *departmental committees.*

Mr. Ray Edwards, APEX assistant general secretary, says the latter should be "genuine decision-making bodies." The idea of worker representatives at Board level was a "valuable long-term objective."

Parsons decision

Four thousand manual workers, who were due to begin a strike last night at the Newcastle engineering works of C. A. Parsons, gave the company a brief reprieve after a last-minute improvement in their pay offer.

The new offer is to be put to the men at a meeting to-day. Shop stewards said acceptance was in the balance and the strike might still go ahead next week.

Index deal for tube staff

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

A WAGE agreement for London Underground staff based almost entirely on index-linked *cost of* living payments—past and future—was accepted by the largest rail union yesterday.

The National Union of Railwaymen said the agreement "more than matches" the controversial 30 per cent. British Rail deal secured after the NUR threatened a national strike.

London Transport said *its offer* to 15,000 employees was worth 21.2 per cent. on basic rates. However, a new index-linking agreement could add another 7 or 8 per cent. to this by *the end* of this month as well as guaranteed increases through to next January.

LT was one of the pioneers on index-linking *last year when it* continued "threshold" payments after the end of the Conservatives' Stage Three. Both its railmen and busmen collected a total *of £8 a week this way, when most* workers—about 10m. of them—halted at £4.40. This £8-a-week makes up most of the 21.2 per cent. LT figure.

Under the new arrangement Underground staff will get ½ per cent. on their basic pay for each 1 per cent. rise in the retail prices index.

According to the union, weekly basic pay of the lowest grade will rise from £27.15, plus £8 threshold, to £36.38 from July 21. For guards the rise is £32.31 (plus £8) to £42.15, and for the best-paid train driver £48.20 (plus £8) to £62.86.

The new index-linking will be paid quarterly from the end of *July to January, when it may be* reviewed. LT busmen recently concluded a similar deal.

Seamen back award

BY OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

MEETINGS OF seamen at several ports yesterday came out in favour of accepting the 37.3 per cent. arbitration award which was rejected by the National Union of Seamen's executive earlier this week.

At the largest of yesterday's meetings involving some 1,500 seamen at Dover, only 14 were against acceptance of the award which would improve the earnings of Britain's 40,000 seamen from £59.25 to £71.44 now and to £77.68½ next January.

Smaller meetings in Sunderland and Newhaven and aboard the P & O liner Arcadia off Australia also supported acceptance as did the Weymouth branch which also called on the executive to reconsider its *decision.* Several meetings on smaller vessels, however, urged rejection of the award in a ballot of NUS members to be held over the next few weeks.

Shrewsbury release hopes

BY LORELIES OLSLAGER, LABOUR STAFF

MR. JACK JONES, the general secretary of the Transport and *General Workers' Union,* said yesterday that he was "hoping for good news" on the two Shrewsbury pickets jailed for conspiracy. He would not elaborate, *but earlier Mr. George* Henderson, a national officer, told the union's conference in Blackpool that there was reason to hope that the two would be released "very shortly" mainly because of the continued representations Mr. Jones had made to the Government.

The conference called on the TUC to press for an urgent review of the conspiracy laws "to ensure the protection of the trade union movement" and to pursue an urgent campaign for the immediate release of the two pickets.

Library royalties promise to authors by Government

BY JOHN HUNT

A PROMISE that the Government woul introduce a Bill as soon as possible enabling authors to receive payment for the use of their books by public libraries was given in the Lords yesterday by Lord Strabolgi, the Government spokesman on the Arts in the upper House.

He reaffirmed Government acceptance of the authors' just claims and said there was ample evidence that they felt that their case had gone unheeded for too *long. It had not been easy for* the Government to find a workable way of giving effect to a public lending right.

The Government was already *preparing a Bill on the subject.* It was hoped that the decisions on the type of scheme which will be proposed in the Bill would be adopted early in the autumn.

On receipt of this assurance Lord Willis, the author, withdrew a motion calling for a second reading of his own private member's Bill on public leading rights.

Among the poorest

During a lengthy debate, peers from all sides of the House attacked the Government for not having already brought forward a Bill of its own.

Lord Willis said that there would be riots in the streets if nurses, doctors or road sweepers were paid the sort of money earned by the average writer. The average author only earned about £10 a week from royalties.

"Authors are without doubt one of the poorest sections of *workers in this country.* It is back-breaking, mind-stretching and exhausting, physically and mentally."

His Bill was not a threat to the free public lending library system, but merely sought to ensure that writers were given equal treatment with dramatists and composers. It did not ask that the borrower should pay for each book taken out of a library.

Full support for the public lending right principle was pledged on behalf of the Arts Council by Lord Gibson, its chairman.

Lord Gibson, who is also chairman of the Financial Times, said that despite his connection with Longmans and Penguin it was not on behalf of publishers that he wanted to see a lending right, *but on behalf of authors.* The most satisfactory system would be for the Government to take over Lord Willis's Bill and fill in the gaps in it.

If this did not happen he felt the House should vote for the Bill as it stood.

"Breach of faith"

Lord Goodman said that the Government was in breach of faith in not having already introduced a Bill. It was absolute nonsense to say that a satisfactory scheme could not be devised. Lord Elton, the Opposition Arts spokesman in the Lords, said that the Government had not met its own deadlines in producing a Bill.

"It is right and just for the payment of a recognition to authors for what could be described as exploitation of their works in lending them at no charge to the public."

Lord Beaumont of Whitley *(Lib.) said that it was a difficult* time to ask for money for the Arts, but there was a quite definite case of injustice to authors involved.

Newman-TPG scheme opposed by director

BY NICHOLAS LESLIE

PLANS FOR a re-arrangement of interests between Newman Industries, electric motor specialists, and Thomas Poole and Gladstone China as a prelude to what is claimed to be the setting up of a "unique equity structure" have run into opopsition from a non-executive director of Newman.

Mr. Angus Murray, who is also *chairman of the engineering* group Redman Heenan International, says that the proposals are "*not in the best interests* of Newman shareholders."

The deal envisages Newman taking over all the main quoted investments owned by TPG — except its 25.6 per cent. holding in Newman.

It also requires Newman to take over the benefit of £30,000 owed by Mr. M. C. Abbott, promissory notes totalling £100,000 issued by Smithamcote, a balance of £144,000 with a clearing bank and TPG's leasehold interest in its administrative offices.

For all this, Newman will pay £325,000, of which £216,000 has been paid on account.

Among interests held by TPG is a 20.8 per cent. stake in Dover Engineering Group, of which Mr. M. C. Abbott is chairman.

Another part of the proposal is that Newman should buy from Strongpoint—a private concern owned by Mr. Alan Bartlett and Mr. J. K. Laughton, chairman and deputy chairman, respectively, of TPG and Newman—a 19.8 per cent. holding in TPG, with Strongpoint retaining a 16 per cent. stake.

The option price is 10p per TPG share, which compares with yesterday's close of 4½p. Newman's shares were unchanged at 33p.

All the proposals will be considered by shareholders in Newman and TPG at extraordinary meetings on Tuesday.

There are also subsequent plans *for an "industrial co-operative"* whereby workers in Newman, TPG, and the four main companies in which shareholdings are held to be given options to buy a new *class of equity, but Mr. Bartlett* recently said that there was still a "very considerable amount" of preparatory work to be done.

Mr. Murray has written to Mr. Bartlett complaining that he received no notice of a Board meeting at which it was decided to recommend to Newman shareholders to vote in favour of the proposals.

He says that he is not satified that the portfolio to be bought from TPG is sufficiently com*patible or synergistic with those* of Newman and considers the acquisition of substantial and additional commitments would overstrain the management resources of Newman. Newman shareholders would suffer a deterioration in net current assets.

Mr. Bartlett added that the validity of the proposed acquisition was a matter for the shareholders and the proper forum for any questions was the extraordinary general meeting.

Imperial Typewriter seeks possession writ

BY LORNE BARLING

IMPERIAL Typewriter, which *ceased production at its two* factories in February with the loss of more than 3,000 jobs, yesterday applied for a High Court writ to regain occupation *of its Hull premises which have* since been occupied by workers.

Imperial said that it had honoured undertakings not to dispose of assets until Government and union feasibility studies on continued production had been carried out.

Its action came after a letter *from Lord Beswick, Minister for* Industry, to trade unionists and MPs saying that in the absence of proposals which would lead to new use of factories in Hull *and Leicester, the company* could not be asked to wait any longer.

It was announced this week that Litton Industries, the American owner of Imperial, had sold two of the Leicester factories to a women's clothing manufacturer. Lord Beswick *has made it clear, however, that* he was still willing to consider any new proposals for Hull.

About 70 workers occupying the factory would not comment *yesterday on the writ, which has* yet to be served. The company said residual work for about 200 people had been prevented by the occupation.

It added: "*The illegal action* taken by the sitters-in has not only prevented the company from honouring its commercial *obligations,* but has also prevented actual gainful employment of many people concerned with the marketing and servicing of typewriters."

It wished to meet outstanding orders, supply spares and deal with administrative matters such as national assurance and tax money still outstanding to ex-employees.

COMPANY NEWS + COMMENT

Howard Machinery hit by factory moves

BECAUSE OF the disruption caused by the move to new factories, and a substantial reduction in the contribution from overseas subsidiaries, first half (to April 30) profits of Howard Machinery show a downturn from £1.65m. to £0.41m. And after higher interest charges there is a loss of £325,000 before tax, compared with a profit of £1.22m.

The directors are, however, confident that the rate of progress achieved in the past will be resumed, and they intend to maintain the 2.03p net dividend for the current year—the interim is again 0.95p. Profits for the year 1974 had advanced from £2.73m. to £4.65m. compared with 1973.

Non-availability of materials, coupled with an unprecedented demand for products, foiled their plans to build up buffer stocks of completed machines to tide the group over anticipated loss of production during the closure of the West Horndon factory and the opening of two new factories at Washington and Ipswich.

Additional disruption to production was caused by the unexpected problem of late delivery of their new blade-making plant and other equipment. There were also unduly heavy overheads because of the overlapping operation of both new and old factories.

Practically all the problems which have created the disappointing half-year figures occurred within the U.K. operating company Howard Rotavator, but will progressively diminish during the remainder of year. This will enable that company to attain its planned rate of production and sales and to return to profitability.

Profits of overseas subsidiaries have fallen well below last year's exceptional results. For the half year, the group had sales earning foreign currency, either by exports from the U.K. or from products made or sold abroad, of £13m., amounting to 72 per cent. of its business excluding that from factored goods.

	First half 1975 £000	First half 1974 £000
Sales	23,907	23,162
In U.K.	5,003	4,813
Exports	3,850	4,719
Overseas	9,064	8,532
Factored products	5,850	4,598
Trading profit	407	1,081
Five year loan interest	611	336
Other interest	121	106
Loss before tax	325	*1,219
Minority losses	83	*24
Net loss	242	*1,195
Extraord. debits	407	—

* Profit. + Costs related to late closure of West Horndon factory.

Note: No tax charge shown as this would be misleading because certain subsidiaries incur losses in first half which it is anticipated will be recovered in full year.

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Expansion at Harris Lebus

REFLECTING the upturn in demand, profits of furniture makers Harris Lebus have advanced from £78,000 to £105,000 in the half year ended April 25, 1975.

Chairman Mr. O. Lebus expects the improvement to continue in the short term, but cannot forecast for the year until the effect of the measures which the Government propose to take can be assessed.

In 1974-75, the company incurred a second half loss of £58,000 to reduce that year's profit to £20,000. The dividend was 2p net.

	First half 1975 £000	First half 1974 £000	Year 1973-74 £000
Turnover	3,862	3,086	5,962
Trading profit	94	35	*21
Interest receivable	11	22	41
Profit before tax	105	78	20
Taxation	6	12	23
Net profit	99	66	*3

* Loss.

● **comment**

Harris Lebus has taken the first steps along the recovery road with first-half profits 34 per cent. higher on a 25 per cent. rise in sales. A significant increase in demand enabled the group not only to end price-cutting but also to push most of its prices higher. Demand has eased off slightly in the current six months but the group reckons this is just a temporary lull and since the second half will compare with a very depressed period last time a further improvement in profits seems certain. However, a full recovery to the 1972-73 peak of £½m. still seems a long way off especially in view of the possibility of another dip in demand in 1975-76 when the Government's current deflationary measures are expected to bite. At 39p a historic yield of 7.6 per cent. compares with a consumer durables average of 7.1 per cent.

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J. Dykes slumps £0.5m.

AFTER A fall from £456,993 to £109,910 at halfway, pre-tax profit of J. Dykes (Holdings) declined from £868,054 to £367,618 for all the year to January 31, 1975.

The second interim dividend, in lieu of final, is held at 2.55p making a total of 3.1p (same) net at a cost of £109,767.

	1974-75 £	1973-74 £
Turnover	3,864,807	6,689,238
Pre-tax profit	367,618	868,054
Tax	192,213	420,744
Net profit	175,405	447,310
To bond res.	7,112	7,112
Pref. dividend	9,400	8,137
Ord. dividend	109,767	109,767
Forward	478,543	425,417

The group manufactures upholstered furniture. Meeting Glasgow on September 25 at 12.30 p.m.

Allied Finance –Brombard withdraws

Brombard Securities has with the "greatest regret" withdrawn all offers and commitments in connection with the proposed capital reconstruction of Allied Finance and Insurance Services and Mr. Hardman and Mr. Rogers have resigned from the Board of AFIS.

Last November, AFIS, which operates a debt collection agency, disclosed that it had run into a liquidity problem and sought suspension of its share listing. The suspension price was 1p.

I.C. Gas progress

In their report covering the year ended March 31, 1975, the directors of Imperial Continental Gas Association state that sales of gas and electricity in Belgium were affected by an exceptionally mild winter coupled with a national programme to conserve energy.

Both the published profits and the underlying earnings for the calendar year 1974 of the Antwerpse Gasmaatschappij showed a significant increase over the previous year. In Electrogaz the published profits were slightly lower although the underlying earnings for 1974 were appreciably higher.

As previously reported, agreement in principle has been reached for the Association to have a major shareholding, but not a controlling one, in an enlarged company engaged in electricity production, transmission and distribution and in gas distribution, which will result from the merger of certain other entities with Electrogaz. However, the final terms have still to be settled.

Century Power and Light is a member of the consortium which has discovered the Maureen oil field in block 16/29, evaluation of which is in progress, and no decision has yet been taken as to the development of the field. Century is also a member of the consortium which shares in the Andrew oil field discovered by British Petroleum in block 16/28.

Results of Calor Gas Holding Company were influenced by increased financial costs, reduced margins due to price controls and exceptionally bad weather affecting its agricultural business. Nevertheless, the profit after providing for tax was £2,097,000 (£1,933,000). Earnings on the ICG book investment in Calor changed from 17.6 per cent. to 16.6 per cent. before taxation.

As reported on June 13, group profit for 1974-75 was £11.04m. (£9.39m.) and the dividend is 6.73p (6.18p).

Net profits have been increased by £149,000 (£890,000) by taking profits and losses on changes, realisations and transpositions of investments and other capital assets direct to capital reserve instead of to profit and loss account. This item is qualified by the auditors.

Meeting, Winchester House, EC, July 29 at 11.30 a.m.

J. F. Nash mid-term loss

ANNOUNCING that first-half trading profits were more than absorbed by interest charges, resulting in a loss before tax of £29,830, against a £362,909 profit, the directors of J. F. Nash Securities say they are confident that results for the full year will be "reasonable" and enable a "satisfactory" dividend.

The interim is held at 1.75p net—again £28,000 is waived by chairman Mr. J. F. Nash. Last year's total was 3.95p from profits of £273,356.

Results for the half year include only the dividends actually received from certain associated companies whereas, at the year end, the group's proportion of the profits of those companies will be brought into account.

The directors say group income from the provision of financial services has been running at a "low" level during the last nine months owing to the financial climate prevailing. There is at the moment, however, "every indication" of an upturn in this direction.

It is expected that the commercial division will show increased profits for the year as a whole, they add. At half way profits for this division advanced from £139,000 to £177,000.

	Six months 1974-75 £	Six months 1973-74 £
Turnover	4,136,168	4,337,010
Group operating loss	13,330	*364,900
Minority	16,300	32,000
Interest	159,000	117,000
Financial division loss	28,000	*341,000
Comml. division profit	177,000	130,000
Caravan activities	23,000	47,000
Others	154,000	82,000
Loss before tax	29,830	*362,909
Taxation credit	15,000	†138,500
Loss after tax	14,550	*223,409
Pref. dividend	700	700
Ord. interim	55,470	55,346
Waived	28,000	28,000

* Profit. † Charge.

GKN sells Auto. Revenue stake

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds has sold its 60 per cent. holding in Automatic Revenue Controls (Europa), of Watford, to Mr. L. J. Easton and Mr. P. R. Ellwood.

On the same date, Internatio Muller NV, of Rotterdam, acquired a majority interest in the company, which applies advanced technology in electronics to the fields of automated control systems for mass transportation and management information, including flexible working hour recording.

Internatio Muller is parent company of a group of companies involved in trade, transport, electrical and mechanical contracting and manufacturing.

Better year for Avana–pays 0.18p

THE BETTER results expected by the directors of the Avana Group of cake makers, bakers and confectioners, for the year to March 29, 1975, turn out to be pre-tax profits of £272,041, or more than double the low level of £127,674 in the previous year.

The directors say the improvements forecast in the interim statement (first half profits came down from £82,000 to £25,000) were achieved in spite of continuing increases in raw materials prices, particularly the "unprecedented" levels of sugar. The mechanism for the recovery of cost increases has been improved, they add.

Earnings per 5p share for the year are shown at 0.54p against 0.24p. The directors feel the result and the cash position justify a dividend and they recommend a payment of 0.175p net—for the previous year there was an interim of 0.0875p but no final.

They report that present indications are that increases in the rate of raw material prices are slowing down, but wage increases and overheads have had a tendency "to get out of hand," and unless they can successfully be restrained in the future, production costs are bound to be affected considerably.

	1974-75 £	1973-74 £
Group turnover	15,126,322	12,868,464
Profits	272,041	127,674
U.K. tax	153,522	70,330
Net profits	118,519	57,133
Attributable*	118,230	56,535
Pref. dividend	7,350	7,350
Ordinary	25,602	17,912
Forward	669,612	594,725

* After minority interests.

● **comment**

Avana has staged quite a recovery in the second half, with profits of £247,000 after £25,000 at mid-term but the total profit is still a far cry from the £577,000 of 1972-73. Over the past seven or eight years demand for cakes has been declining by about five per cent. per annum, accelerating to around 10 per cent. last year, so doubts must hang over demand should the Government's moves create a real drop in public purchasing power. However, a shift to less expensive cakes is something Avana could easily cope with in production terms, while a trading down by the public could benefit meat and savoury pies. Even so, although the year has got off to just as profitable a start as the previous six months, apprehension must be felt over future demand. Meanwhile a return to a dividend puts the shares on a yield of 3.3 per cent. at 8½p and the market capitalisation is £1.65m.

Scott & Robertson

Mr. H. B. Pirie, chairman of Scott and Robertson, told the annual meeting that the current year first quarter had, in the circumstances, been "reasonably satisfactory," with the profit level "much improved" compared with the latter half of 1974-75. But the improvement could not be taken as indicative of the pattern for the remainder of the year.

During the first quarter the level of activity in the majority of the producing units was higher than expected, but during June a falling-off in demand was again experienced.

The country was now facing a critical financial and economic crisis and, as there were so many unpredictable factors to be taken into acount, Mr. Pirie found it impossible to make any reasoned assessment of trading prospects for the rest of the year.

Terry Kirk

Mr. Peter Colecclough, chairman of Howard Machinery

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

		Current payment	Date of payment	Corresponding div.	Total for year	Total last year
Avana Group		0.18	Oct. 1	Nil	0.18	0.09
Chesterfield Props.		2.18	Aug. 22	2.1	2.88	2.8
Doranakande Rubber		0.71	—	0.74	0.58	0.91
J. Dykes	2nd int.	2.55	Aug. 8	2.55	3.1	3.1
Howard Machinery	int.	0.95	Nov. 6	0.95	—	2.03
M. Mole & Son		Nil	—	1	Nil	1
J. F. Nash Secs.	int.	1.75	Oct. 3	1.75	—	3.95
Penrad Group		Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0.88
Sogomana		2.03	Aug. 5	1.88	2.52	2.37
Tyndall Overseas (Sterling)	2nd int.	23.5(a)	Sept. 30	23.7	41.2	36.9
Wacker & Staff		0.42	—	0.4	0.42	0.4
Yatton Furniture		0.24	Aug. 8	0.22	0.34	0.32

Dividends shown pence per share net except where otherwise stated. * Equivalent after allowing for scrip issue. † On capital increased by rights and/or acquisition issues. (a) Gross throughout.

Confidence at Avenue Close

PROPERTY holding and investment company Avenue Close continues to be soundly based, the modest level of its borrowings is still well within the facilities available, and the directors look forward to the future with confidence, states chairman Mr. J. Julius.

Pre-tax profit for the year to March 31, 1975, reported June 25, expanded from £263,211 to £366,321 and the dividend is effectively raised from 0.9275p to 1.148p net.

The chairman says that during the year considerable progress has been made on developments undertaken by the subsidiary companies and this accounts for the increase in the company's borrowings. Most of these developments are at, or near, completion and negotiations for letting are proceeding satisfactorily.

Despite the recent fall in property values, the holdings of the company have continued to appreciate, largely due to the rental reversions on its West End properties, which will start to accrue during the current year.

The company is close. Meeting, Winchester House, E.C., on July 31 at noon.

Chesterfield Properties downturn

For 1974, income available for distribution by Chesterfield Properties has declined from £711,032 to £547,347.

Income from completed properties, etc. rose £106,000 to £2.25m., but interest charges were £388,000 higher at £1.21m.

The final dividend is 2.18p for a maximum permitted 2.88p net total, against 2.8p.

Outgoings attributable to development properties in the U.K. amounting to £641,761 (£444,527) gross and to £308,046 (£226,709) net of tax relief have been offset by a corresponding transfer for capital reserve.

	1974 £	1973 £
Turnover	2,989,615	3,265,822
Property investment	2,544,600	2,437,976
Property dealing	—	619,000
Managemt. fees, etc.	238,514	90,615
Other activities	206,812	128,237
Income	2,369,147	2,145,639
Interest paid	1,214,371	828,135
Profit before tax	1,034,776	1,317,493
U.K. tax	378,787	590,947
Overseas tax	99,000	23,949
Minority	9,642	11,[illegible]
Available	547,347	711,032
Dividends	283,878	276,016
Forward	1,226,004	1,063,327

Deficit at M. Mole

Manufacturers of hand tools, trailers and equipment for the television industry, etc., M. Mole and Son had a loss after minorities of £24,661 in 1974 compared with a previous profit of £44,685.

At halfway reporting a loss of £24,611 (profits £28,531 before tax) the directors were expecting a break even result for the year.

The full year loss per 20p share is shown as 1.09p (earnings 1.26p) and there is no dividend (1p net).

There is no tax charge (£18,298), but extraordinary debits take £51,108 leaving a loss of £75,769 (profit £28,387).

The directors say a return to profitability is expected this year.

Coats Patons controversy

A much more sympathetic approach to the Coats Patons Board, whose recommendation to pass the final dividend has stirred sharp controversy, is being taken by the investment trusts than by some other groups of institutions.

It is believed that the Association of Investment Trusts has offered its members an opinion to the effect that there seems little point in voting against the adoption of the report and accounts at the annual meeting on July 11, though individual members will make up their minds.

The investment protection committees of both the pension funds and the unit trusts have already recommended their members to vote against adoption, in an effort to persuade the Board to reinstate the dividend, proposed to be dropped for cash conservation and tax-saving reasons.

One unit trust manager made clear yesterday, however, that he would not oppose adoption of the accounts. Mr. Leslie Beaver, the County Bank director who is responsible for the investment of the National Westminster Bank unit trusts, said he would not be using his voting power against adoption.

Indications continue to be that the insurance companies' investment protection committee will not be recommending any adverse vote.

Sogomana profits decline

Natural rubber, oil palms and cocoa producers Sogomana Group announces a fall in taxable profit from £417,420 to £362,828 for 1974.

A final dividend of 2.02605p lifts the total from 2.365p to 2.51605p.

After tax of £193,350 against £234,901 the net balance emerges down from £182,519 to £169,478.

An amount of £98,000 (£115,000) is transferred to general reserve and £7,364 (£7,480) is carried forward.

Storey Bros. venture in Yugoslavia

Storey Brothers and Company has signed an agreement with Pazinka for the formation of a joint venture company to manufacture vinyl wall coverings at Pazin in Yugoslavia. The new enterprise will be called Pazinka-Storeys and will have a net worth of £1.75m.

Storey will provide co-operation and advise in marketing plus technical assistance in manufacturing, to a value of about £450,000. In addition, it will invest £250,000 in cash over the next 15 months, to bring its stake in the new venture up to 40 per cent.

The International Investment Corporation of Yugoslavia, in part financed by the International Finance Corporation from the World Bank group in Washington, intends to hold 8 per cent. of the capital of Pazinka-Storeys.

It is expected the plant will produce about 20m. square metres, equal to some 4m. rolls of wall covering, a year by 1977, and will have an ultimate capacity of 36m. square metres or 7m. rolls a year. This output will be sold predominantly in Eastern European markets, but the agreement provides for mutual co-operation in marketing.

Storey considers that, in addition to the benefits that will arise from gaining access to Eastern European countries for its existing products, the investment in the joint venture will be a source of increasing profits in the future.

EMU WINE DELAY

The directors of Emu Wine Holdings state that the meeting which should have been held on Thursday was adjourned pending further information from certain Australian subsidiaries. As a consequence they were unable to present the preliminary result for the year.

Results due next week

A relatively short company news list next week should allow the City's analysts to devote most of their time to the White Paper, although the Imperial Group, a member of our 30-share index features in the list together with Associated Newspapers, James Latham, Bambergers, Southerns-Evans and Carlton Industries are also featured next week.

Imperial Group's interim figures next Thursday are expected to show pre-tax profits around the £45m. to £47m. area against £44.8m. in the comparable period. Tobacco sales have progressed fairly well, and the duty increase will only have affected the last month of the period. Although tobacco sales may be hit in the current six months, this really depends upon Imperial's strength with products aimed at the lower end of the market. Anyhow, price increases on both tobacco and brewing products have been coming through quite regularly, while poultry moved into the black by the end of the first half with more to come in the current part of the year. Paper and packaging remains dull, but overall the year should see a useful advance.

Although Associated Newspapers has gained a few price increases, the downward trend in profits apparent in the interim stage when pre-tax fell 26 per cent. to £4m., will have continued through the second half. Advertising was still much lower, but a poor trading performance will in part be mitigated by higher investment income, leaving annual pre-tax profits on Wednesday of around £6½m. (£9.6m.). In the background Associated's small stake in the Argyll Field is a bull point for the shares.

Three companies involved in building supplies are presenting full year results next week—James Latham and Bambergers on Monday and Southerns-Evans on Tuesday. If comparisons are drawn between their respective performances it looks as if Bambergers and S-E will fare better than Latham. The building depression has hit all three companies hard but Bambergers is cushioned from this to some extent by its substantial retail sales to the public and although both Latham and S-E are suffering a sharp drop in demand for timber the latter's anticipation of this has enabled it to escape the type of stock losses that have depressed the profits of the former.

At the halfway stage Latham's profits were 30 per cent. lower before tax while S-E and Bambergers announced interim falls of 30 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. Although all three must have experienced an acceleration in the downtrend in the second half the order of the performance table is likely to remain the same.

Another representative of the building industry producing figures next week is Carlton Industries which is announcing its full year results on Monday and also seems certain to reveal a substantial drop on last year's pre-tax level of £6¼m. At the halfway stage profits were 32 per cent. lower before tax and within that the construction division's contribution was down 63 per cent. Whisky plus batteries and fastenings both increased their profits and are apparently still doing well but the building side which specialises in housebuilding must have remained a strong drag on overall profitability.

Other companies featured in our list for next week include Alexanders Discount with its interim statement (no half-time figures are published) and Stock Conversion and Investment Trust with its annual results, both on Monday. Tuesday should see preliminary statements from LCP Holdings and United Gas Industries, while John Waddington announces its full year results on Wednesday. Full year results are expected from Airfix Industries, Denbyware, ERF (Holdings) and Greene King on Thursday.

Company	Announcement due	Dividend (p)* Last year Int.	Final	This year Int.
FINAL DIVIDENDS				
Airfix Industries	Thursday	0.836	1.605	1.029
Alliance Alders Paper and Packaging	Wednesday	0.404	0.683	0.438
Associated Leisure	Wednesday	1.05	1.67	1.05(d)
Associated Newspapers Group	Wednesday	1.379	2.672	1.483
Bambergers	Monday	0.467	1.769	0.605
Braby Leslie	Wednesday	0.656	1.962	0.75(c)
Brathwaite and Co. Engineers	Thursday	2.31	3.9†	2.27
Bristol Evening Post	Wednesday	1.75	2.95	1.75
Brooks Watson Group	Tuesday	1.4	2.2(†)	0.5(†)
Butterfield-Harvey	Tuesday	0.625	1.029	0.75
Carlton Industries	Monday	1.375	2.56	1.375
Crowther	Wednesday	—	2.69	1.005
Daily Mail and General Trust	Thursday	3.575	3.442	3.575
Denbyware	Thursday	1.373	3.109	2.01
Diamond Stylus	Thursday	0.368	0.332	0.332
G. H. Downing	Thursday	3.013	3.164	3.392
ERF (Holdings)	Thursday	1.654	1.926	1.662
Greene King and Sons	Thursday	1.225	2.798	1.318
Hampton Gold Mining Areas	Thursday	—	1.169	—
Henderson-Kenton	Monday	0.75	1.35	0.35
Inch Kenneth Kajang Rubber	Friday	0.49	0.330	0.330
Jacksons Bourne End	Wednesday	1.05	1.633	1.05
[illegible]	Tuesday	1.4	2.097	1.6
James Latham	Monday	1.87	4.62	5.3
LCP Holdings	Tuesday	0.875	1.847	0.942
Marling Industries	Thursday	0.245	0.353	0.44
Mitchell Somers	Thursday	0.35	0.544	0.35

Company	Announcement due	Dividend (p)* Last year Int.	Final	This year Int.
Morgan Edwards	Wednesday	[illegible]	1.512	0.528
Parkland Textile (Holdings)	Monday	0.919	2.196	0.878
Progressive Securities Investment Trust	Wednesday	1.25	2.3	1.3
Ropner Holdings	Monday	0.772	0.729	0.5
Second Great Northern Investment Trust	Monday	0.525	0.825	0.6
Southerns-Evans	Tuesday	1.135	1.282	1.275(c)
Stock Conversion and Investment Trust	Monday	0.525	0.883	0.625(c)
R. W. Toothill	Tuesday	1.225	2.348	1.173
Trafford Carpets (Holdings)	Friday	1.194	1.558	Nil
United British Securities Trust	Tuesday	2.0	3.7(a)	2.0
United Gas Industries	Tuesday	0.7	Nil	Nil
John Waddington	Wednesday	1.313	3.022	1.313
INTERIM DIVIDENDS				
AC Cars	Friday	0.38	0.8	
Alexanders Discount	Monday	2.45	5.479	
Anglo-American Securities Corporation	Wednesday	0.7	1.65(b)	
Birmingham Pallet Group	Wednesday	1.3	3.389	
Cornercroft	Thursday	0.804	1.676	
Imperial Group	Thursday	1.75	2.398	
Samuel Sherman	Monday	Nil	0.853	
Tribune Investment Trust	Thursday	2.9	5.7	
Watson and Philip	Thursday	0.391	0.852	
Whatlings	Friday	0.175	0.244	

* Dividends shown net, pence per share, and adjusted for any intervening scrip issue. † Forecast 2.208p final. ‡ For 11 months. § Gross. ¶ Forecast 2.489p final. (a) Second interim. (b) Declaration of dividend only. (c) Forecast 0.835p final. (d) In 44-week period.

UNIT TRUSTS

NatWest Extra Income

The National Westminster Bank is launching a new unit trust this week-end, the National Westminster Extra Income Trust. The estimated gross yield is 9 per cent. and the minimum application requirement is 400 units (50p each at the starting price). Charges are on a 5 per cent. initial and ½ per cent. annual basis. The largest part of the portfolio will go into good quality major U.K. companies; one fifth will be in Preference shares; and the balance will be in smaller companies which offer a high yield and whose shares are readily marketable.

● **comment**

The National Westminster Extra Income Fund offers a rather better yield than can be obtained on an average income fund under current market conditions and is in tune with investors' recent demands. The investment aim is not to sacrifice growth prospects, however, for the Preference share section is limited to 20 per cent.

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LAWSON HIGH

The Lawson High Yield Fund offers a 14 per cent. yield on a current estimated gross basis and the minimum investment requirement is £100. The portfolio is split between high yielding Ordinary shares, investment trust income shares and Preference shares—the latter category amounts to about 38 per cent. of the fund. Income is paid quarterly.

● **comment**

Still up in the ultra-high yielding bracket, the Lawson High Yield Fund does not ignore growth prospects but its accent is heavily on the regular delivery of high income through quarterly payments.

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TARGET INTL.

The Target International Fund is on offer this week-end with a minimum initial holding requirement of £200. The geographic spread of the fund is currently Australia 15 per cent.; Canada 8 per cent.; Europe 25 per cent. Far East 7 per cent.; North America 44 per cent.; and South Africa 1 per cent. The fund is equipped with dollar loans and charges on the 5 per cent. initial / ½ per cent. per annum basis.

● **comment**

Now that fixed interest investments are no longer so attractive and the U.K. market is at least over its initial rebound from the bottom, Target is extolling the virtues of achieving a broad investment spread through the Target International Fund. This makes sense and judging by the portfolio, the fund is spreading its bets fairly evenly.

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WESTMINSTER SHARE EXCHANGE

The City of Westminster Assurance is advertising its share exchange scheme this week-end whereby investors can exchange their share portfolio for units in the managed fund. This is done on preferential terms, valuing the shares at offer price plus 1 per cent. The company also pays all dealing expenses and stamp duty involved in the exchange.

● **comment**

Investors who are finding that the violent fluctuations in the share market are too much to cope with in managing their portfolios are being offered the chance to convert into units on favourable terms thereafter leaving the management to the professionals. Although he may get a better price for his shares from a unit trust than if he sold them direct the investor must have confidence that the underlying fund will do better than he could have done with his original portfolio. In this case the City of Westminster Assurance has a good track record.

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Arbuthnot Latham buys Jascot Securities

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings is to acquire the entire share capital of Jascot Securities, which manages the 9 unit trusts of the Jascot group. The acquisition is conditional upon the consent from the Department of Trade, and the Trustees, Royal Bank of Scotland.

The price being paid includes an issue of 258,418 new Arbuthnot Latham Ordinary shares, equal to a value of £387,620, together with a cash payment of £100,255. Net assets of Jascot at March 31, 1975 amounted to £147,854.

Following the acquisition, the Jascot trusts will be merged with the present Abacus Arbuthnot set-up, which is the unit trust subsidiary of the merchant bank.

See Page 3

S & P PLANS

The Save and Prosper Group is advertising the whole range of its investment schemes and services this week-end covering unit trusts, investment bonds, guaranteed income plans, school fees plans, the house owner's retirement income scheme, annuities and the share exchange scheme. Each of these is destined to meet a particular investment need—income and capital. The group manages funds totalling £800m. for 700,000 people.

● **comment**

The investment climate is continually changing and investors should periodically review their investment requirements and portfolios in the light of these changing circumstances. The Save and Prosper Group in reminding investors of this need to reassess, has listed the range of its plans through which investors can achieve their objectives and have the benefit of professional management.

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INTL. 'PIMS'

Schlesinger Trust Managers is advertising its International "PIMS" investment services this week-end, offering the opportunity to invest overseas through the Trident International Growth Fund. By this means the investor can save substantially on the dollar premium and take advantage of the tax concessions available to unit trusts. The scheme is aimed at the larger investor, the minimum investment being £4,000, and a share exchange scheme is available. The service also includes bi-monthly reports and valuations and regular meetings with the investment managers.

● **comment**

Schlesinger believes that overseas shares are an essential feature of any private portfolio and the International "PIMS" scheme offers investors the means to invest overseas using professional investment management and various tax advantages. The underlying fund is heavily orientated towards the U.S. Although the fundamental prospects look good, this market has frequently proved a disappointment for U.K. investors in recent years.

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CRESCENT INTL.

The Crescent International Plan is being advertised this week-end by Crescent Life Assurance. Basically, this is an open-ended unit-linked life assurance plan with the Crescent International Fund as the investment vehicle. Thus investors can invest regularly in an international fund, with the added advantages of high death cover and tax relief on the outlay. The death benefit is based on the amount of subscriptions that would be paid between entry and the investor's 60th birthday. Initially, 90 per cent. of premiums is invested in units, but when the value exceeds the death cover, the percentage is increased to 97. New policyholders are being given a 10 per cent. discount on the first allocation.

● **comment**

The Crescent International Plan is one of the few unit-linked life assurance schemes that are demonstrably based on an international fund. The Crescent International Fund has a good worldwide spread and has outperformed the U.K. equity market since it was launched.

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CANLIFE FUNDS

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers is advertising the Canlife General and the Canlife Income funds this week-end. The minimum initial purchase for either fund is £250 and the charges are an initial 5 per cent. together with an annual fee of ½ per cent. (plus VAT). The estimated gross yields on the funds are 4.62 and 8.92 per cent. respectively and the trusts are backed by the investment management of Canada Life Assurance, which currently manages funds of £800m. for 500,000 people.

● **comment**

Investors are being offered a choice of two funds by Canada Life Unit Trust Managers. For those looking for a balance between capital growth and income the Canlife General Fund is recommended, although the yield is rather on the low side and the interest is more for capital orientated investors. The Canlife Income Fund is more suited to income-seeking investors with long-term growth prospects as the secondary inducement.

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ISSUE NEWS

Dunbee-Combex-Marx 1-for-10

Charterhouse Japhet announces that sub-underwriting is in progress in respect of a rights issue by Dunbee-Combex-Marx, to raise about £500,000. Terms are one new Ordinary 10p share for every ten shares held on June 27, 1975 at 72p per share. The issue will involve the allotment of 742,880 new shares.

The directors are already recommending a dividend of 3.7p net per share (2.218p net previously) in respect of 1974 to be paid on November 14, and in the context of the proposed issue have obtained consent of the Treasury to increase the total dividend payable in respect of the current year to a maximum of 6.552p net per share.

They expect to declare or recommend dividends totalling this permitted maximum (equivalent to 10.08p including the related tax credit) in respect of the current year 1975 on the share capital as increased by the rights issue.

Brokers to the issue are Greveson, Grant and Co. and Joseph Sebag and Co.

Adams Foods

The directors of Adams Foods propose to make a rights issue on the basis of one new Ordinary 10p share for every share held at 18.5p each. Proceeds are estimated at £1.57m.

An Bord Bainne Co-operative has agreed to underwrite the whole of the issue without receiving any payment. ABB is the beneficial owner of some 69.79 per cent. of Adams equity.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S COMPANY NEWS

Take-over bids and mergers

Fresh developments in the SKF/Thorn Electrical bid battle for Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel enlivened an otherwise quiet week for the bids and mergers sector. Following publication on Tuesday of Thorn's formal document for the company's revised 91p cash offer for STDS, which contains important assurances regarding continuity of employment for STDS staff, the Swedish SKF Group soon countered by raising its original bid of 77½p cash per STDS share by 13½p to match the Thorn terms. SKF also declared that it has no intention to enter into an auction for STDS and believes that the time has come for stockholders, management and employees to decide. Thorn, however, is apparently not of the same mind, since it quickly returned with a marginally improved cash offer of 92p. After announcing its support for the SKF new offer, the STDS Board showed a quick change of heart on hearing of Thorn's new 92p bid, switching its recommendation to this higher offer. STDS took this latter course, having assumed from SKF's statement above that it had reached the top price that it was willing to pay for STDS. Also taken into account was the fact that Thorn has now made almost identical promises to those of SKF on the future of STDS. SKF has yet to announce its next move.

Following Stag Furniture's announcement a month ago that it has acquired almost 40 per cent. of the equity of Yatton Furniture at 5¼p per share, the former yesterday produced agreed terms for the take-over of the outstanding Yatton shares. Yatton holders are offered a mixture of Stag shares and cash, or an all-cash alternative of 6¾p per Yatton share which values the whole Yatton equity at £1.4m.

Having recently purchased a 29.8 per cent. stake in malleable ironfounders Mason and Burns at 19p per share, Allied Insulators is now offering the same cash terms for the rest of the equity. The bid carries the recommendation of the M. and B. Board which have, together with certain associated family shareholders, irrevocably undertaken to accept in respect of an aggregate 24 per cent. of the M. and B. equity.

Court approval has been refused for the proposed take-over of Hellenic and General Trust by Hambros at 48p cash per share, due to opposition by one holder of approximately 14 per cent. of the H. and G.T. issued capital. The Scheme, therefore, has had to be dropped.

Company bid for	Value of bid per share k	Market price k	Price before bid	Value of bid (£m's) k	Bidder	Final Acc't'ce date
Prices in pence unless otherwise indicated						
Argentine Sthrn. Land	60*	58	34	2.4*	Gt. Western Corpn.	3/7
Central Prov. Manganese Ore	12½*	9½	6	0.5*	Ests. & Agency	—
Clifton Invs.	4½*d	5	4½	0.15*d	Aries Hldgs.	—
Cons. Commercl.	20	19	34	0.8	Rubislaw Invest. Tst.	—
Consolidated Tin Smelters	185	170	176	7.2	Amal. Metal	—
Court Hotels	50*	32½	32	1.3*	BSQ Secs.	—
Curzon Indl.	—	5½	4½	2.1e	Agreed merger	—
Turner (Ben)	—	6	6½			
Doncaster (D.)	101*	89	45	10.9*	Intnl. Nickel	—
Great Boulder	89½d	82	70	54.8d	Western Mng.	—
Greening (N.)	26	25	16½	6.0	Johnsn. & Firth Brown	7/7
Gunn (A.)	59	55	59	3.2	Hewden-Stuart	—
Hanover Grand	5*d	7½	8	0.1*d	Mr. J. Grant	—
Leadenhall-Strlng. Invests.	55*d	53	31	0.6*d	Brit. & Cmmwlth. Shipping	—
Long John Intl.	231	233	157	18.5	Whitbread	22/7
Mason & Burns	19*d	18	12	0.07*d	Allied Insulators	—
Scotia Invs.	17*d	14½	20	0.5*d	Alco Metrop. Properties	—
Seaham Harbour	£20*	£5‡	£5‡	0.6*	Tinline Ests.	—
Sealed Motor Construction	44	43	43	2.4	Adwest Grp.	11/7
Sealed Motor Construction	43	43	38	2.4	Myson Group	7/7
Sheffield Twist	92*	92	78	12.4*	Thorn Elect.	22/7
Sheffield Twist	91*	92	39	12.3*	SKF	22/7
Wright-Scriven	13*d	13	13	0.5*d	Ferguson Indl.	—
Yatton Furniture	6¾*d	6½g	5	0.9*d	Stag Furniture	—

* All-cash offer. b Cash alternative. c Partial bid. d For capital not already held. e Combined market capitalisation. f Date on which scheme is expected to become operative. g Based on 4/7/75. k Based on 3/7/75. n Notional value. ‡ At suspension. † Bid.

Offers for sale, placings and introductions

Barnet Corporation: Issue £4m. 13¾ per cent. Redeemable Stock 1980 and £4m. 14 per cent. Redeemable Stock 1984-85 both at par.

Cambridge Water: Offer for sale by tender £1m. 9 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock 1980 at £99 per cent. minimum price.

Walter Lawrence: Placing 800,000 Ordinary 25p shares at 55p each.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Company	Year to	Pre-tax profit (£000)		Earnings* per share (p)		Dividends* per share (p)	
A. D. International	Dec. 31	2,956	(2,513)	9.0	(7.3)	2.27	(2.135)
Allied Retailers	Mar. 29	1,860	(1,479)	11.0	(8.7)	4.417	(4.08)
D. F. Bevan	Mar. 31	166	(158)	5.7	(3.6)	1.0	(Nil)
Blockleys	Dec. 31	332	(472)	10.5	(15.8)	2.84	(2.62)
Brown Boveri Kent	Mar. 29	955	(—)	0.02	(—)	Nil	(—)
Carelo Engineerg.	Mar. 31	652	(386)	7.1	(4.5)	2.251	(2.076)
Chubb & Son	Mar. 31	9,062	(6,727)	10.1	(7.5)	2.855	(2.683)
Chubwa Tea	Nov. 30	498	(18)	58.3	(0.5)	Nil	(Nil)
Clairmace	Dec. 31	361	(208)	14.7	(6.9)	6.0	(8.5)
H. Cox & Sons	Mar. 31	302	(555)	3.0	(6.5)	1.801	(1.862)
Dares Estates	Dec. 31	410L	(266)	—	(4.1)	Nil	(Nil)
Davenport Kntwr.	Dec. 31	317	(302)	8.6	(8.7)	2.34	(2.216)
English Card	Mar. 31	2,887	(1,481)	17.5	(8.9)	2.19	(2.063)
Fraternal Ests.	Dec. 31	420L	(305)	—	(1.5)	Nil	(1.032)
GEC	Mar. 31	173,939	(151,333)	15.7	(13.4)	3.03	(2.83)
Halma	Mar. 31	318	(258)	3.4	(2.7)	1.064	(0.969)
Hicking Pentecost	Mar. 31	501	(443)	7.4	(10.8)	5.089	(5.089)
Harold Ingram	Apr. 30	468	(730)	7.1	(10.6)	2.36	(2.22)
Irish Oil & Cake	Mar. 29	462	(429)	6.1	(5.8)	4.75f	(4.5)
Lennons Group	Mar. 29	960	(905)	4.2	(4.0)	1.34	(1.25)
Magnet Joinery	Feb. 28	5,168	(6,986)	19.6	(28.6)	2.735	(2.573)
Marshlls. (Halifx.)	Mar. 31	1,197	(1,178)	10.7	(10.5)	4.263	(3.923)
Mason & Burns	Mar. 29	40L	(9)	—	(1.0)	Nil	(0.5)
Mercury Securities	Mar. 31	7,277d	(6,604)	13.0	(12.1)	2.759	(2.585)
Morgan-Grampian	Mar. 31	558	(1,836)	0.7	(6.7)	2.188	(2.016)
Nolton Estates	Apr. 30	153g	(55)h	4.2	(1.8)	0.951	(0.718)
Patent Industrial	Dec. 31	127L	(23)L	—	(—)	Nil	(Nil)
Ratners (Jwllrs.)	Apr. 6	1,081	(900)	23.2	(19.6)	2.855	(2.621)
William Reed	Mar. 29	317	(158)	6.0	(4.8)	2.438	(1.319)
Renold	Mar. 30	13,117	(10,304)	18.5	(15.4)	7.06	(6.491)
Rothmans Intnl.	Mar. 31	21,410	(27,210)§	3.5	(6.2)	1.524	(1.143)
Siebe Gorman	Apr. 5	2,811	(2,509)	18.8	(16.0)	3.672	(3.383)
Standard & Chtrd.	Mar. 31	71,146	(69,790)	49.3	(58.5)	13.295	(12.25)
Sutcliffe Speakmn.	Mar. 31	346	(258)	8.2	(5.7)	2.213	(2.081)
Symonds Engnrg.	Mar. 31	248	(163)	2.2	(1.5)	0.993	(0.935)
Tex Abrasives	Mar. 31	340	(205)	7.3	(4.5)	2.707	(2.485)
Ultra Electronic	Apr. 4	555 i	(413)	8.2	(10.3)	1.375f	(1.25)
R. Kelvin Watson	Mar. 31	372	(291)	17.6	(12.9)	5.32	(5.015)
Wellman Engnrg.	Mar. 31	906	(735)	4.0	(3.2)	1.799	(1.622)
Weston-Evans	Mar. 31	849	(788)	7.6	(7.5)	2.282	(2.253)
F. Wrighton	Mar. 31	283	(705)	2.2	(7.7)	0.985	(0.985)
William Yates	Oct. 31	261	(144)	34.0	(20.3)	2.25	(2.1)
Zinc Alloy	Apr. 30	170	(112)	1.0	(0.7)	0.615	(0.373)

Scrip Issues

R. Kelvin Watson: Two-for-one.

Lennons Group: One-for-five.

Ratners (Jewellers): One-for-one.

Sutcliffe Speakman: One-for-ten.

INTERIM STATEMENTS

Company	Half-year to	Pre-tax profit (£000)		Interim dividends* per share (p)	
Baker's Stores	Mar. 29	81	(57)	0.325	(0.294)
W. W. Ball	Mar. 31	241	(214)	0.755	(0.692)
Barranquilla Invs.	Apr. 12	375a	(279)	9.79	(8.97)
Bett Brothers	Feb. 28	716e	(706)	1.135	(1.064)
Bond St. Fabrics	Mar. 31	145c	(110)	0.75	(—)
Brentnall Beard	Mar. 31	163	(157)	1.316	(1.206)
Cap. & Cnty. Lndrs.	Mar. 31	103	(57)	—	(—)
T. Cowie	Mar. 31	258	(152)	0.55	(0.525)
Cronite Group	Mar. 31	203	(105)	0.732	(0.754)
Dunford & Elliott	Mar. 29	1,203†	(907)‡	1.75	(1.75)
Duple Internatl.	Feb. 2	154	(109)	Nil	(Nil)
Flexello Castors	Mar. 28	298	(179)	0.87	(0.793)
Gartons	Nov. 30	24L¶	(24)L	—	(—)
Gough Cooper	Mar. 31	1,060	(1,542)	1.85	(2.01)
Granada	Apr. 12	7,017a	(7,559)	1.3	(1.198)
J. & H. B. Jackson	Mar. 31	872	(565)	0.695b	(0.604)
Levex	Feb. 28	23	(152)L	—	(—)
Ldn., Aust. & Gen.	Mar. 31	2,845§	(2,970)	Nil	(1.312)
Mackinnon of Scot.	Apr. 30	43	(12)L	—	(—)
McCleery L'Amie	Apr. 30	770	(761)	0.754	(0.754)
Robinson Rentals	Apr. 12	4,512a	(3,524)	2.12	(1.935)
SGB Group	Mar. 31	3,014	(3,125)	2.0	(1.8)
Silentbloc	Mar. 30	422	(74)	0.623	(0.536)
Vectis Stone	Mar. 31	78	(103)	0.455	(0.455)

(Figures in parentheses are for corresponding period.)

Dividends shown net except where otherwise stated.

* Adjusted for any intervening scrip issue. † For 26 weeks. ‡ For 35 weeks. § For nine months. ¶ For seven months. a For 28 weeks. b Gross—to date. c Forecast profit for year to exceed £290,000 (£264,000). d Net. e Forecast profit for year in region of £1.7m. f Gross. g For 15 months. h For 12 months. i For 53 weeks. L Loss.

Rights Issues

Empire Stores (Bradford): One-for-two at 25p each.

English Property Corporation: Issue £15.4m. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2000-05 basis £1 nominal for seven shares at par.

Renold: One-for-four at 106p each.

Siebe Gorman Holdings: One-for-four at 80p each.

Smiths Industries: *One-for-four at 95p each.*

Tate and Lyle: One-for-four at 170p each.

Great potential at Wm. Pickles

MAKERS AND distributors of lightweight clothing, household textiles and sportswear William Pickles & Co. has "great potential" in its various branches, and has firm grounds for believing that stability can be maintained in the current year.

However, chairman Mr. W. Pickles concedes that this will not be easy. Turnover in the first five months is keeping pace with last year, but margins are under attack from increasing costs and competition from unrestricted imports of cheap made up garments.

"Although these garments do not compare with our quality products, they do represent a serious threat to certain sections of our merchandise," he says.

Nevertheless, by improved stock control and other economies the group is in a strong financial position ready to exploit future opportunities.

In 1974, the group made a pre-tax profit of £936,770 (£925,089) on a turnover of £18.5m. (£16.1m.). The dividend is 0.596p (0.564p), as reported June 19.

Prices and incomes legislation had a severe impact on profits, and inflation necessitated an increase in bank borrowings despite a reduced volume of stock. The depreciation charge has been increased by £30,000 this time to bring it in line with the ever rising cost of replacing assets.

Meeting, Manchester, July 31 at 12.30 p.m.

BIDS AND DEALS

Midhurst White bids for Dowgate & General

Midhurst White Holdings, in which Amalgamated Investment and Property is a major shareholder, yesterday announced an unusual deal whereby it plans to make either a "high" or a "low" offer for Dowgate and General Investments, with the terms to become operative dependent on the level of acceptances.

Until earlier this year, Dowgate was a major interest in the business activities of Mr. Christopher Selmes.

The "high" offer by Midhurst, worth some £920,000, is 6p per Dowgate Ordinary share, dependent upon acceptance in respect of not less than 75 per cent. of the Ordinary shares, or sufficient Ordinary and Preference shares (for which an offer is also being made) to give Midhurst at least 75 per cent. of voting rights in Dowgate.

Another condition is that there be no material adverse change in Dowgate's affairs since May 31, 1975, or any material liability of Dowgate not disclosed to Midhurst.

If the 6p offer were to lapse, Midhurst would offer 4½p per Dowgate Ordinary, dependent upon acceptance in respect of not less than 50 per cent. of Ordinary shares or more than 50 per cent. of voting rights of Ordinary and Preference together.

Midhurst will also buy or arrange cancellation of Dowgate warrants for, in either case, 0.13p per warrant, dependent upon either share offer becoming unconditional.

St. Clements Estates, in which Dowgate owns 37.51 per cent. of the shares, has irrevocably agreed to accept the offers in respect of its holdings of 49.66 per cent. of Dowgate Ordinary shares and 72.64 per cent. of warrants.

If the bid goes through, Midhurst, via Dowgate, would thus have an interest in over 30 per cent. of St. Clements, normally the level triggering a requirement for a bid for outstanding shares. However, Midhurst says it does not intend to retain a long-term interest in St. Clements and the Takeover Panel has agreed that no offer for remaining St. Clements shares need be made by Midhurst.

Also, the Panel has agreed to an arrangement whereby, should the Midhurst offer for Dowgate fail, Midhurst may buy the St. Clements interests in Dowgate.

If either offer becomes unconditional, there are arrangements for Midhurst to buy for £1m. its wholly-owned limestone quarrying subsidiary, Lockwood, Blagden and Crawshaw, shares in which are at present subject to a charge in favour of Dowgate as security for St. Clements' indemnity of Dowgate's liability of £1m. to Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Midhurst is to offer 17.6p cash for each 8 per cent. (now 4.2 per cent.) cumulative Preference share in Dowgate.

Nation Life Insurance

Mr. G. A. Weiss, the liquidator of Nation Life Insurance, reported last night that under directions of the Registrar given on July 3, 1975, the Summons in the Companies Court which he, as liquidator, has instituted for rulings as to determination of policy values and associated matters has now been adjourned into Court for the ubstantive hearing.

The Companies Court Judge has acceded to representations as to the urgency of obtaining such rulings, and has fixed July 16, 1975, as the date for commencement of the hearing. In view of the number and complexity of the questions to be decided it is not yet possible to indicate when the hearing will be concluded.

Drake & Cubitt group sells division

Sturtevant Engineering, a wholly owned subsidiary of Drake and Cubitt Holdings, has sold its gas cleaning division to Peabody for a sum in excess of £500,000.

It is not expected that the sale will have any significant effect on group profits.

The statement says the gas cleaning division is only one of the activities of Sturtevant, which will continue with its pneumatic conveying and agricultural handling activities, cashew nut plants and other process engineering work. The two subsidiaries (Sturtevant Welback and Sturtevant Engineering Products) are not affected by the sale.

Peabody is already involved in gas cleaning activities and the sale is seen by both parties as logical rationalisation.

N. GREENING AGAIN SAYS "NO"

In a circular regarding the Johnson and Firth Brown offer, the Board of N. Greening and Sons reiterates its opinion that the offer is inadequate and advises its rejection.

ARGENTINE STHN. BID EXTENDED

Great Western Corporation Société Anonyme announces that the period for the acceptance of its offer to acquire the share capital of Argentine Southern Land has been extended until 3 p.m. on Thursday July 17.

The offer has been accepted in respect of 3,558,122 stock units in ASL (88.7 per cent.).

Stag Furniture terms for Yatton

Yatton Furniture is valued at £1.44m. under the all-cash alternative in the expected bid for the balance of the shares of Stag Furniture, which recently acquired a large holding.

Stag, the Nottingham-based specialist in bedroom furniture, which on June 2 bought 8.5m. Yatton shares at 5¼p a share, is now making an agreed offer for the remaining 60.3 per cent. of the shares, numbering 12.9m.

The offer is, for every 20 Yatton Ordinary, either 135p in cash, or one Ordinary share of Stag, last night quoted 1p up at 59p, and 67½p in cash. The all-cash terms are worth 6.7p, and the share-and-cash alternative 6.35p, for each Yatton share, which ended ½p down at 6½p yesterday.

The Board of Yatton, based in Bristol, yesterday announced that pre-tax profit for the year to March 31, 1975, was £351,000, compared with £331,000, from turnover of £4.6m., against £4.2m.

Current trading continues at a high level, with a "substantial" order book.

It is proposed to recommend a final dividend of 0.2403p net a share, equivalent to 0.3698p gross, which shareholders will be entitled to receive and retain. This makes a gross total of 10.395 per cent. for 1974-75, compared with 9.45 per cent. the previous year.

In the take-over negotiations, Stag has been advised by Keyser Ullmann and Yatton by N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

	1974-75 £	1973-74 £
Turnover	4,610,000	4,213,000
Profit	350,916	331,731
Tax	185,195	151,301
Net profit	165,721	180,430
Extraord. debit*	32,214	28,000
Dividends	72,964	68,734
Retained	60,543	83,696
Earnings per share	0.77p	0.78p

*Net cost of subsidiary's removal

HAT GROUP PURCHASE

Hat Group has acquired Steel Preservation (Southampton) with its subs, Steel Preservation (Gibraltar) and Steel Preservation (Malta) for an initial cash payment, with goodwill payments based on future profits, expected to total some £100,000.

Steel Preservation operates exclusively in the field of descaling and re-painting marine vessels and other shore based installations. The principal shareholder and managing director, Mr. Samuel Spencer, remains on the Board and is joined by Mr. A. C. V. Telling, as chairman, and other Hat nominees.

Bryanston Finance disposal

Bryanston Finance is to sell to W. M. Mann and Company (Investments) its wholly-owned subsidiary, City and County House Purchase Company, for £125,000 cash, together with an additional £15,000 which relates to accrued profits of City and County.

City and County will repay to Bryanston on completion, its entire loan account together with accrued interest, which at December 31, 1974 amounted to some £314,000.

Proceeds of the sale, together with the loan repayment, will be used to reduce the indebtedness of the National Union Bank, a subsidiary of Bryanston, to its bankers.

SEALED MOTOR

In a letter to shareholders of Sealed Motor Construction, Mr. F. V. Waller, chairman of Adwest Group, whose offer is backed by the Sealed Motor Board, urges acceptance of his company's bid, for which the expiry date is July 11, in preference to the competing offer from Myson Group.

ASSOCIATES DEALS

Boys-Stones Simpson and Spencer bought 2,000 Ferguson Industrial Holdings at 53½p on behalf of an associate.

Rowe and Pitman Hurst Brown bought on behalf of Hambros Bank, associates of Thorn Electrical Industries, 85,000 Sheffield Twist Drill at 92p.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Issue Price	Amount Paid Up	Latest Renunc. Date	1975 High	1975 Low	Stock	Closing Price	+ or —	Div. Amount	Times covered	Gross Yield	P/E Ratio
‡	F.P.	—	178	156	Akroyd & Smithers	158	......	—	—	—	—
46	F.P.	11/7	56	46	Clive Discount (20p)	51	......	16	—	9.6	—
‡	F.P.	—	£22¼	£17½	[illegible]	£10½	+½	-		4.4	
55	F.P.	—	55	55	Lawrence (Walter)	55	......	¢18	2.7	12.5	4.5

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Issue Price	Amount Paid up	Latest Renunc. Date	1975 High	1975 Low	Stock	Closing Price £	+ or —
£100	F.P.	—	100	99⅝	Agricultural Mortgage 11% 1976	100	......
¶£100	£25	11/6	65¼	39	Allied Irish 10% Conv. Uns 1985	43	+1½
£100	F.P.	—	100	99¼	Barclays Bank Int. 9½% Capital Notes 1982	99½	......
£100	£10	—	10⅜	10⅜	Barnet Corp 13¾% 1980	10⅜	......
£100	£10	—	10⅝	10⅝	Do. Do. 14% '84/5	10⅝	......
£97½	£10	—	10	9⅝	City of Westminster 13% Red. St. 1981	9⅝	......
£100	F.P.	11/7	102	101	Colne Valley Water 9% Red. Prf. 1980	101	......
¶£100	£10	29/8	11¼	11⅛	East Surrey Water 9% Red. Pref. 1980	11	......
£100	F.P.	—	105	102½	Ennis Finance (U.K.) 10% Cnv Gtd Uns Ln 85-90	103	—½
£100½	F.P.	31/7	112	100½	Folkestone Dist. Water 9% Red. Prf. 1980	100½	......
¶£100	F.P.	6/6	142	115	Gestetner 10% Com. Uns. '90/95	121	+1
$98	F.P.	—	$96½	$95¼	Granges 9¾% Bonds 1985	$98	......
£99	F.P.	30/5	102¼	97	Lincoln Corp. 13% 1980	97½	......
††£99	F.P.	30/5	105¼	101	Mid-Kent Water 10% Prf. 1980	101½	......
—	F.P.	23/5	105¼	101¼	Mid-Southern Water 10% Prf. 1980	101½	......
¶£100	Nil	—	6	2½	Mitchell Cotts 13% Conv. Uns '90/5	4½pm	+2
$100	F.P.	—	$102½	$100½	Norsk Hydro 9¾% Bds. 1985	$102½	......
£100	F.P.	21/5	123	106	N. Atlantic Secs. 7¾% Cnv. 85-86	113	......
£100½	F.P.	31/7	112¼	100½	N. Surrey Water 9% Red. Prf. 1980	100½	......
¶£100	Nil	16/7	5	4	Prop. Hldgs. & Inv. 9% Conv. '90/5	5pm	......
††87c	F.P.	—	105¼	100	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge 10% Prf. 1980	104½	......
£99½	£45	1/8	46¼	43¼	Southend-on-Sea 13% 1981	45¼	......
£99	F.P.	11/4	105	—	S. Staffs. Water 10% Prf. 1980	102	......
£99½	£10	29/8	10¼	10⅛	Sunderland 25¼ Water 9% Red. Pref. 1980	10½pm	......
—	F.P.	18/4	105	101	Sutton District Water 10% Prf. 1980	103	......
$99¼	F.P.	11/7	99½	98¾	Warwickshire 12% Red. Stk. 1980	98½	......
£1	F.P.	24/6	110p	98p	Waterford Glass 10% Conv. Cum. Red. Pref.	100½	......
—	F.P.	14/2	90	60	Worth (Bond) 12% Conv. Uns	80	......
¶£100	£50	3/10	87	87	Yorks Chems. 12½% Conv. Uns	76	......

"RIGHTS" OFFERS

Issue Price p	Amount Paid up	Latest Renunc. Date ‡	Latest Renunc. Date †	Stock	Closing Price p	+ or —
43	F.P.	20/6	8/8	Associated Engineering	51	+1
28	F.P.	7/7	21/8	Barrow Hepburn	36	+3
85p	F.P.	2/7	1/8	Bell (A.)	96	+2
46	F.P.	7/7	10/9	Boc Intl.	45½	+½
£100	Nil	—	—	Borel (Jacques)	243 pm	......
115	Nil	—	—	Bowater	28pm	+8
40	Nil	3/7	8/8	Carless Capel	20pm	......
30	Nil	—	—	Century Oils	5pm	......
A$1.50	Nil	2/7	7/8	Commercial Bank of Australia	85	—3
45	F.P.	26/6	25/7	Duport	42½	—½
25	F.P.	13/6	11/7	Elliott Grp. (of Peterboro)	34	+1
65	F.P.	4/7	21/8	Ever Ready	76	+5
38	Nil	11/7	1/8	GKI Int.	3½pm	+½
200	F.P.	4/7	7/8	Glaxo	348	+11
17	Nil	4/7	17/7	Gordon Johnson-Stevens	1½pm	......
52	F.P.	16/6	11/7	Hawkins & Tipson	62	......
25	Nil	—	—	Hazlewoods (Proprietary)	½pm	......
25p	F.P.	24/6	18/7	Hestair	51	+2
20	Nil	—	—	Kwahu	11½pm	......
28	Nil	—	—	Lebuff (Fobel)	7½pm	......
50	Nil	—	—	London United Invs	11pm	+1
40	F.P.	13/6	11/7	Macarthys Pharm	49	......
25p	Nil	—	—	MacFarlane Group	48pm	......
100	F.P.	11/6	11/7	Marshalls Universal	105	+1
10p	F.P.	2/7	8/8	NSS Newsagents	43	......
60	Nil	9/7	8/8	Nurdin Peacock	14pm	—2
105p	Nil	—	—	Pegler Hattersley	10pm	+4
180	Nil	11/7	1/8	Phoenix Assurance	13pm	+4
A$1.50	Nil	—	—	Poseidon	70pm	......
op	Nil	11/7	5/8	Premier Cons. Oilfields	4½pm	+½
105	F.P.	19/6	17/7	Prudential Ass.	124	+6
67	Nil	—	—	Redland	11½pm	......
47	F.P.	4/6	16/7	Richards & Wallington	64	......
20	F.P.	4/7	8/8	Root Harvesters	23	......
27½	Nil	10/7	21/8	Serck	3pm	—½
500p	F.P.	—	—	Siebens Oil & Gas UK	510	+20
65	Nil	17/7	7/8	U.K. Optical	11	+1
50p	Nil	—	—	Unicorn	2½pm	+½
75	F.P.	20/6	18/7	United Biscuits	97	+2

Renunciation date usually last day for dealing free of stamp duty. a Placing price to public. b Figures based on prospectus estimate. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part capital, cover based on dividend on full capital. g Pence unless otherwise indicated. u Forecast dividend: cover based on previous year's earnings. T Figures assumed. † Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividends. ** Issued by tender. ‡ Offered to holders of Ordinary shares as a "rights." ¶ 20 S.Afr. cents. § Rights by way of capitalisation. †† Tender allotment price. ‡ Reintroduced. ¶¶ Issued in connection with reorganisation, merger or take-over. ‡ Introduction. ‡ Issued to former Preference holders. § Allotment letters (or fully-paid). † Provisional or partly-paid allotment letters. ‡ With warrants.

OVERSEAS MARKETS + LATEST PRICES

Nader returns to the attack

BY ADRIAN DICKS

WASHINGTON, July 4.

MR. RALPH NADER, the Consumer Advocate who first drew attention to the safety problems of American cars a decade ago, has returned to the attack.

Siting a confidential report by the staff of the Environmental Protection Agency, he has accused the Federal Government and the motor industry of tolerating the "massive failure" by new cars of the current clean exhaust standards.

All U.S. markets were closed yesterday for Independence Day.

Mr. Nader claims in a letter to President Ford setting out his charges, that 1974 cars now in general use achieve only a 15 per cent. reduction in hydrocarbon emissions and a 22 per cent. reduction in carbon monoxide emissions, as against the 61 and 62 per cent. respectively required by the clean air regulations supposedly in force.

He quotes the findings of the EPA—the Government department which both sets the regulations and polices them—as concluding that compliance with the clean air standards by prototype and test vehicles alone is not a reliable method.

Instead, he wants the agency to inspect production cars and to carry out spot checks of those already on the road. He also suggests that manufacturers should pay for any adjustments needed, much as they are now obliged to do for mechanical defects.

The EPA findings, amplified by the consumer movement's able publicity machinery, comes as a serious embarrassment both to the motor industry itself—now showing the first signs of recovering from the slump—and to President Ford.

The President's appeal to Congress only last week for the industry to be given a five-year delay for implementation of the already postponed 1975 standards, which are much stricter than those applying to the 1974 models criticised by Mr. Nader.

Canada mainly firm

Canadian Stock Markets turned generally firm in light trading yesterday.

The Industrial Share Index put on 0.60 to 188.94, Golds advanced 3.40 to 412.52, Base Metals gained 0.53 to 76.80 and Papers improved 0.22 to 111.83. But Western Oils lost 0.44 to 196.62 and Utilities dipped 0.24 to 128.73, while Banks held unchanged at 266.82.

Indices

NEW YORK

DOW JONES AVERAGES

Close	Home Bonds	Transport	Indus	Util.	Trading volume† 000's
July 3	68.89	169.76	871.79	84.46	19,000
2	68.94	170.07	870.38	84.74	12,530
1	69.26	171.71	877.42	85.44	20,380
June 30	69.32	171.13	878.99	85.90	19,430
27	69.42	171.34	873.12	86.02	18,820
26	69.51	169.90	874.14	86.54	24,560
25	69.57	168.58	872.73	86.69	21,610
24	69.62	168.10	869.06	87.07	26,520
23	69.35	167.81	864.83	86.50	20,720
20	69.26	166.76	855.44	86.24	28,260
19	69.06	166.38	845.35	86.37	21,460
18	68.72	164.68	827.83	83.40	16,690
17	68.93	165.13	828.61	82.82	19,440
16	68.86	167.16	834.56	82.60	16,690
13	68.76	167.53	824.47	81.90	16,300
12	68.56	167.69	819.31	81.61	15,970
11	—	169.21	824.55	81.61	18,230
1975 High	69.82 (4/4)	174.12 (5/5)	878.99 (30/6)	87.07 (24/6)	—
Low	65.16 (5/1)	146.47 (2/1)	632.04 (2/1)	72.02 (2/1)	—
All-time High	—	279.88 (7/2/69)	1051.70 (11/1/73)	164.52 (20/4/65)	—
Low	—	13.23 (8/7/32)	41.22 (2/7/32)	10.58 (28/4/42)	—

† Excluding bonds.

IND. DIVIDEND YIELD p.c.

June 27	June 13	June 28, 1974
4.43	4.69	4.60

N.Y. SE ALL COMMON INDEX

December 31, 1965=50.

1975 High	1975 Low	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 27
50.85 (30/6)	37.06 (2/1)	50.45	50.28	50.69	50.85	50.62

RISES AND FALLS

Issues traded	[illegible]	Up [illegible]	Down [illegible]	Unchanged [illegible]	
New Highs	125	88	146	185	145
.. Lows	nil	5	1	nil	nil

AMERICAN SE MARKET VALUE INDEX

Starting base 100 Aug. 31, 1973.

1975 High	1975 Low	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 27
85.46 (30/6)	62.20 (2/1)	82.60	82.45	85.24	85.46	85.00
Volume (000's)		2,570	2,576	2,580	2,890	3,170

STANDARD AND POORS U.S. STOCK INDICES

	*Industrials	Composite
July 3	106.09	94.36
.. 2	105.77	94.18
.. 1	106.46	94.85
June 30	106.36	95.19
.. 27	106.39	94.81
.. 26	106.38	94.81
.. 25	106.09	94.62
1975 High	106.86 (30/6)	95.19 (30/6)
1975 Low	71.71 (8/1)	70.74 (8/1)

* 425 Industrials, 0.425 Industrials. 50 Utilities. 25 Rails.

STOCK AND BOND YIELDS

	June 23 1975	June 19 1975	June 26 1974
Ind. Ord. yield pc	3.60	3.74	3.89
Ind. Ord. p/e ratio	11.50	10.96	10.73
Long-term Govt. Bds, per cent.	5.74	3.75	6.60

THURSDAY'S ACTIVE STOCKS

	Stocks traded	Closing price	Change on day
Texaco	727,300	26¼	—
Damon	262,900	18¼	+2¼
Varian Assocs.	253,200	17⅞	+⅞
Clorox	216,600	12⅛	+1¼
Exxon	156,600	91⅞	—
20th Century Fox	155,600	14⅞	+⅞
Coastal States Gas	144,900	18⅛	+⅛
Con. Foods	139,300	16⅛	+⅛
Boise Cascade	133,100	24⅛	+1
Tenneco	129,100	28⅛	+⅛

TORONTO

INDUSTRIAL INDEX

July 4	July 3	1975 High	1975 Low
188.94	188.34	189.43 (27/6)	150.41 (3/1)

MONTREAL

INDUSTRIAL INDEX

July 4	July 3	1975 High	1975 Low
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMBINED INDEX

July 4	July 3	1975 High	1975 Low
101.51	101.64	103.70 (27/6)	88.02 (2/1)

JOHANNESBURG

	July 4	July 3	1975 High	1975 Low
Industrials	230.4	231.0	232.2 (1/7)	185.3 (23/1)
Golds	318.3	319.2	379.1 (2/1)	286.2 (15/4)

1958=100. Source: Rand Daily Mail. *1974.

MELBOURNE YIELDS

Av'ge yield on 50 Leading Stocks	July 3	June 26	June 19
On Dividends	7.17	7.36	7.35
On Earnings	13.74	14.12	14.15

SYDNEY ALL ORD. INDEX

July 4	July 3	High 1975	Low 1975
380.66	381.10	383.55 (4/6)	269.88 (9/1)

TOKYO NEW SE INDEX

Base=100 January 4, 1968.

July 4	July 3	High 1975	Low 1975
328.78	331.64	333.11 (2/7)	268.24 (10/1)

HONG KONG INDEX ⊕

July 4	July 3	High 1975	Low 1975
320.85	321.54	341.57 (9/6)	160.44 (9/1)

SINGAPORE INDEX §

July 4	July 3	High 1975	Low 1975
226.60	227.03	268.69 (11/3)	153.26 (8/1)

EUROPE

	July 4	Previous	1975 High	1975 Low
Belg'm (a)	106.98	106.23	111.81 (15/6)	89.07 (2/1)
Denm'k (b)	90.94	90.57	92.80 (13/6)	73.06 (13/1)
France (d)	64.4	64.6	72.8 (24/4)	51.70 (2/1)
Germ'y (e)	676.6	672.1	726.1 (12/4)	513.3 (9/1)
Holland (f)	99.4	99.8	107.8 (6/6)	85.8 (2/1)
Italy (g)	87.24	88.39	108.98 (21/2)	86.90 (9/1)
Spain (h)	95.50	96.04	110.96 (22/4)	95.50 4/7
Sweden (k)	378.71	377.32	390.18 (27/6)	310.66 (9/1)
Switz'rl'd (m)	261.0	260.4	286.1 (6/6)	[illegible] (2/1)

Indices and base dates (all base values 100):—(a) Belgian S.E. 31/12/63. (b) Copenhagen S.E. 1/1/73. (d) Paris Bourse 1961. (e) Commerzbank December, 1953. (f) Amsterdam Industrial 1970. (g) Milan 1972. (h) Madrid S.E. 31/12/74. (k) Stockholm Industrial 1/1/58. (m) Swiss Bank Corp. 31/12/58. (u) Unavailable. ⊕ Hang Seng Bank 31/7/64. § Straits Times 1966. (c) Closed. † Adjusted.

OTHER MARKETS

PARIS—Mixed in quiet trading. Investors were cautious in view of unsettled Exchange Markets, Wall Street's Independence Day closure and the conflicting views of the French economy given by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and the Patronat.

BRUSSELS—Mixed to lower in very slow trading.

Steels declined, Metals down, Chemicals gave ground, Holdings steady, Oils narrowly mixed. Electricals and Utility stocks also finished mixed.

AMSTERDAM — Internationals firmer. Banks generally better. Shippings and Plantations mixed. Investment Funds and Insurances mainly higher. Local issues narrowly mixed.

GERMANY — Predominantly higher in active trading.

MILAN—Generally lower on fairly sustained selling pressure in the light of persistent Italian political and economic uncertainties.

SWITZERLAND—Steadier in more lively trading.

Dollar stocks little changed, Dutch Internationals and German Equities narrowly mixed.

OSLO—Banks and Industrials irregular, Insurances and Shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Generally steady, with Breweries strong and leading Banks little changed.

COPENHAGEN — Well maintained in fair volume.

HONG KONG—Slightly lower in light trading.

TOKYO—Again lower. Volume 170m. (230m.) shares.

AUSTRALIA—Firm in active trading.

Coal and Allied moved up 10 cents to a 1975 peak of $A2.70.

JOHANNESBURG—Gold shares steady to slightly higher, with book squaring ahead of week-end. "Heavy" and "medium-priced" Golds virtually unchanged, but "lower priced" stocks up 5 cents or so. Mining Financials eased. Platinums steady, as were other Metals and Minerals.

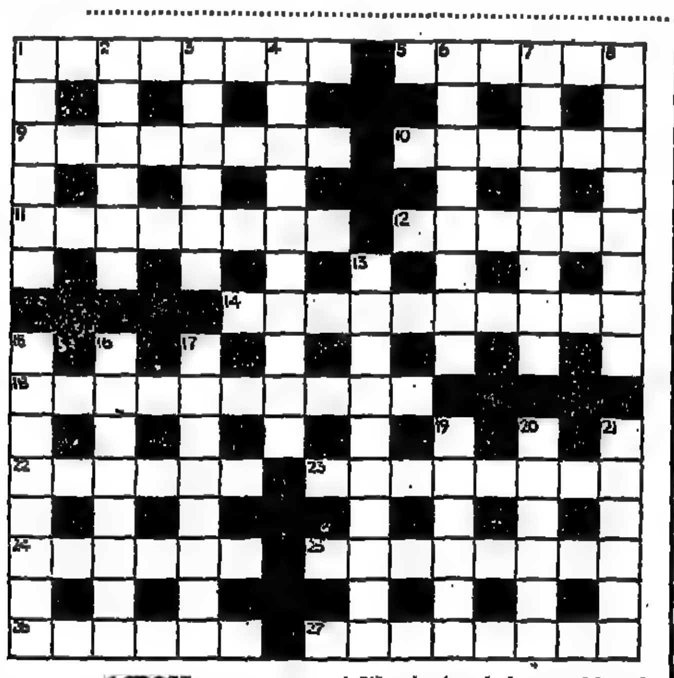
F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 2,821

A prize of £3 will be given to each of the senders of the first three correct solutions opened. Solutions must be received by next Thursday, marked Crossword in the top left-hand corner of the envelope, and addressed to the Financial Times, 10, Cannon Street London, EC4P 4BY. Winners and solution will be given next Saturday.

Name ....

Address ....

....



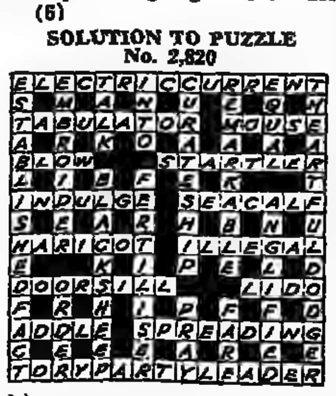
ACROSS

1 Amateur social reformer told to improve performance (2-6)
5 Fag-end of a confident forecast (3, 3)
9 This has some bearing on transport costs (8)
10 Shy ringleader has city district to lubricate (6)
11 Have telling effect on motorway illuminated before tea-break (8)
12 100-1 against Indian Civil Service taking part in public affairs (6)
14 On good terms with factory worker receiving all attention necessary (4, 2, 4)
18 Photograph barometer found in shop window (5, 5)
22 Revolutionary philanthropic club (6)
23 Notice man tear into supporter (8)
24 Knight in armour was posted (6)
25 Old joke deserves a box on the head (8)
26 Horseman continuing to find fault? (6)
27 Embracing reception given to honest members (4, 4)

DOWN

1 Month a member has to fly (6)
2 Clothes the French misrepresent (6)
3 First musical work consumed by drug (6)
4 Watch signal that could make a considerable change (5, 5)
6 Accepting orders for Imperial decoration to pass on to National Trust (8)
7 Very hot pilot RAC replaces (8)
8 Friend is to help sound out fence (8)
13 All union finished trading (6, 4)
15 Lean on chap in reserve (5, 3)
16 Players fish for chess move (8)
17 Let off with riper mixture the day before (8)
19 Right about a child (6)
20 One inclined to be thinner (6)
21 Expresses going to the USA (6)

SOLUTION TO PUZZLE No. 2,820



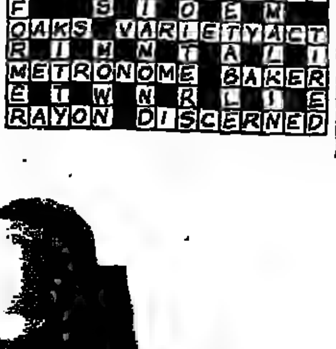
SOLUTION AND WINNERS OF PUZZLE No. 2,815

Following are the winners of last Saturday's prize puzzle:

Mr. W. T. Irish, 141 Park West, London. W.2.

Mrs. K. M. Kyon, 4 Greenacres Grove, Shelf, Halifax, Yorks. HX3 7RW.

Mr. G. G. Sawyer, 30 Highbury Park, Warminster, Wilts.



RACING BY DOMINIC WIGAN

Nobiliary bids to be Eclipse's first lady

NOBILIARY, one of two fillies in to-day's Benson and Hedges-sponsored Eclipse Stakes (the other being her pacemaker, Bellenoble) should not be hard pressed to become the first of her sex to land Sandown's intriguing group one event (2.55), which has attracted runners from four countries.

Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt's attractive half-sister by Vaguely Noble to Lyphard has been maintaining top class form throughout the season, with her best performance almost certainly being her second place in the Derby.

At Epsom Nobiliary, who did not fully find her stride until she met the rising ground, came with a tremendous late flourish; and although never appearing likely to catch Grundy, who had taken a decisive lead a furlong and half from home, she easily accounted for the remainder of the 18-runner field.

A reproduction of her Derby form seems sure to be enough to enable Nobiliary, one of five French challengers in this field of 16 to give Lester Piggott—who first won this race 24 years ago at the age of 15 on Mystery IX—his seventh Eclipse victory.

If Mr. Bunker Hunt's filly is to fail in her bid to make racing history the cause may well prove to be the size of the field (and with it the possibility of difficulties in running) rather than the prowess of any of her opponents.

This is the largest field for an Eclipse this century, and with the likelihood of Piggott setting out to try and save Nobiliary's fine turn of foot for a late run, much will probably depend on the partnership's getting a trouble-free passage.

For those hoping to find an outsider with each way prospects, my suggestion is the West Ilsley-trained *Bold Pirate*, who won on the corresponding day here last year.

Major Dick Hern's American-bred half-brother by No Robbery to the French Derby third, Venture, ran out a comfortable winner of Longchamps' Prix Saint-Roman on his final outing last season, and he was not disgraced on his only run this term, when showing up well for a long way in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot last month.

Bold Pirate, a 25-1 chance in most books, is reported to have come on considerably since Ascot, and I hope to see him get the better of the Italian-trained Mannsfeld, an easy recent winner in Rome, for second place.

Whatever his fate on Bold Pirate, Joe Mercer, who rode such a fine race to land the 1972 Eclipse on Brigadier Gerard, will almost certainly land at least one event, for the once-raced Grey Sovereign filly *Key of the Kingdom*, his mount in the Star Stakes (1.45) showed sufficient promise when narrowly failing to catch the more experienced Blue Raffles, to suggest that a race such as this would be well within her compass.

SANDOWN
1.45—Key of the Kingdom**
2.15—Rustic Lad
2.55—Nobiliary
Bold Pirate e.w.
3.30—Sunbelt
4.00—Go Gracefully
4.30—Peteona

BATH
2.00—Distant Cousin
4.00—Callanish
4.30—Super Bargain

BEVERLEY
1.30—Winter Melody
2.00—Confleur
2.30—Lord Aquarius
3.00—Spring Stone
3.30—King's Honour***

HAYDOCK
2.15—Happy Hollow
3.15—Fool's Mate*
4.15—Kashmir Love

SPAIN ♥

July 4	Per cent	
Asland	283	+ 1.50
Banca Lopez Quesada	725	− 4
Banco Bilbao	830	−24
Banco Atlantico (1,000)	469	− 2
Banco Central	900	− 6
Banesto (250)	584	− 4
Banco Exterior	535	—
Banco General	1,031	− 3
Banco Granada (1,000)	426	—
Banco Hispano	470	+10
Banco Iberico	628	− 6
Indubán	410	+18
Banco [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altos Hornos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Wilcox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cepsa	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dragados	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inmobanif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Energias Ara	[illegible]	[illegible]
Española Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expl. Rio Tinto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fecsa (1,000)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fenosa (1,000)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gal. Preciados	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grupo Velazquez (400)	625	+29
Hidrola	147	− 0.50
Iberduero	220	+ 1
Motor Iberica	219	− 5
Olarra	730	—
Petroliber	320	—
Sarrio Papalera	315	—
Seat (1,000)	282	—
Sevillana Elec.	130.50	+ 1.0
Sniace	119	− 3
Telefonica	232	—
Tubacex	300	+ 1.50
Union Elec.	129.25	+ 2.25
Union y Fenix	575	− 5
Urbis	[illegible]	[illegible]

OVERSEAS SHARE INFORMATION

Investment premium based on $2.60 per £1—94½% [illegible]

NEW YORK

Stock	July 3	July 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CANADA

Stock	July 3	July 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GERMANY ♦

July 4	Price Dm.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARIS

July 4	Price Fr.	+ or −	Div. Fr.	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OSLO ♦

July 4	Price Kroner	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILAN

July 4	Price Lire	+ or −	Div. Lire	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKHOLM

July 4	Price Kroner	+ or −	Div. Kr.	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SWITZERLAND ♦

July 4	Price Frs.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COPENHAGEN

July 4	Price Kroner	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AUSTRALIA

July 4	Aust. $	+ or −
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMSTERDAM

July 4	Price Fls.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

VIENNA

July 4	Price %	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOKYO ♦

July 4	Prices Yen	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Nikko Securities Tokyo

BRUSSELS

July 4	Price Frs.	+ or −	Div. Net	Yld. %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JOHANNESBURG

MINES

	Rand	+ or −
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS

	Rand	+ or −
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTES: Overseas prices exclude $ premium. Belgian dividends are after withholding tax. [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

WIMBLEDON TENNIS — BY JOHN BARRETT

King regains her crown

THE SUB-TITLE for yesterday's ladies' singles final at Wimbledon might have been "Mission accomplished." Billie Jean King, who arrived here 15 years ago as the tomboy extrovert from Long Beach, California, superbly achieved her ambition to win her 20th Wimbledon title to equal the previous record held by another American, Elizabeth Ryan (all of them in doubles).

Her 6—0, 6—1 victory against a strangely inhibited Evonne Cawley, who had herself won here in 1971, gave Mrs. King a sixth singles title to add to her previous successes in 1966, '67, '68, '72 and '73, and it will mean far more to her than the first prize of £7,000.

The match lasted a mere 38 minutes and from the long second service game which Mrs. King narrowly won after three deuces to give her a 2—0 lead there was no hint that it would become a procession. But that is what happened as the determined American crowded constantly forward, even against some short second serves, and gave Mrs. Cawley no time to relax.

The Australian's tension never diminished so that the simplest of openings were fluffed. After only 18 minutes Mrs. King, expanding almost visibly in confidence with each passing second, had pocketed the set without losing a game and conceding only 10 points.

Unbelievably the second set was equally one-sided with never a hint of the Cawley recoveries that had so thrilled this Centre Court crowd when she had defeated Virginia Wade and Margaret Court in the two previous rounds.

Apart from the fifth game, which she won to 15, Mrs. Cawley never once reached game point and scored only 14 points as her hopes of a second title disappeared.

Even the vociferous urgings of her many supporters in the packed Centre Court could not ignite the spark of talent that had burned so brightly on Monday and Wednesday. "Come on, Evonne," they implored, but there was one lone, gruff voice which countered with "Come on, Billie Jean, kill her," an entreaty which hardly needed uttering.

For Mrs. King, the complete professional, was in no mood to release her stranglehold or to compromise her killer instinct when 5—1 ahead.

Another game of crushing volleys earned the sixth break of the match as a cross-court forehand volley on the third match point brought Mrs. King the victory she had set her heart on.

A whoop of joy, with arms upstretched as the racket was tossed to the heavens, signalled the release of pent-up tension. Playful again, Mrs. King hugged her opponent at the net and then waved her appreciation to an applauding gallery who knew that they had seen the last appearance of one of the game's great champions.

There was still time for more fun with the photographers as Billie-Jean held the beautiful silver and gilt plate high above her head for minutes on end before pretending to fall exhausted on the sacred turf.

This was one of the shortest and most one-sided finals on record. One has to go back to 1951 to find its equal—the year when Doris Hart beat her doubles partner, Shirley Fry, 6—1, 6—0, before teaming with her to win the doubles that year against two other great American players, Louise Brough and Margaret du Pont.

Way back in the mists of tennis antiquity, though, there was an even more decisive outcome to the ladies' final. It was in 1911 that the seven-times Wimbledon champion, Dorothea Lambert Chambers, won the fifth of those titles with a 6—0, 6—0 victory over Dora Boothby.

Those were still the graceful days of long skirts and stays but yesterday's performance was all athletic bounce and rugged professionalism. It is worth noting that the seven singles titles of Mrs. Lambert Chambers and the eight titles in nine attempts achieved by perhaps the greatest of the pre-war players, Helen Wills Moody, are now the only records that surpass Mrs. King's.

While sympathising with the unfortunate Mrs. Cawley, whose ambition to celebrate her two-week-old marriage with a victory for her husband Roger was so cruelly dashed, one must also spare a thought for those loyal fans, some of whom queued in the open all night to be sure of seeing this final. They were given less than value by Mrs. Cawley who could only say afterwards:

"It was one of those days—nothing worked for me. I couldn't get started and Billie Jean didn't help me anyway — she concentrated so well all the way through and seemed to be up at the net all the time. I was a bit nervous out there because I just couldn't do anything right. Now I'm just relieved that it is all over. I just feel relaxed rather than anything else."

When asked whether she was upset at the severity of her defeat, she said: "No, I don't get up et over tennis matches."

Perhaps the last word should go to Mrs. King who, I suspect, may yet reconsider her decision not to return simply because she so obviously enjoys herself here. But yesterday she commented: "I am so happy it's all over. What a way to end a singles career. I couldn't ask for anything more. When I was young I used to dream about winning Wimbledon. Now I have done it six times I just can't believe it."

The men's doubles event which this year became unique for the defeat of all eight seeded pairs before the quarter-final round, ended with a victory for two young New Yorkers — Vitas Gerulaitis and Alex Mayer. Incredibly they have won the title without once playing a seeded pair for in the final they won 7—5, 8—6, 6—4 against Colin Dowdeswell of Rhodesia and Australia's Allan Stone—the pair whose victims this meeting have included the seventh seeds, Tom Okker and Marty Riessen, the third seeds Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan who are former doubles champions, as well as the experienced combination of Dick Crealy of Australia and the Yugoslav left-hander Nicola Pilic.

Altogether it was a satisfactory demonstration that the promising youngsters, who have thickened the middle standard of the game so considerably of late, are earning their rewards. To be precise, £2,000 for the winning pair and £1,200 for the losers.

TV top 20

Week ended June 29

			Homes viewing (m.)
1	Edward VII	ATV	8.35
2	Man about the House	Thms.	6.95
3	What would you do?	Yorks.	6.75
4	Coronation Street (Monday)	Gran.	6.50
5	News at Ten (Tuesday)	ITN	6.45
	News at Ten (Thursday)	ITN	6.45
7	Crossroads (Fri.)	ATV	6.40
8	And Mother Makes Five	Thms.	6.25
9	Crossroads (Tues)	ATV	6.20
	Crossroads (Wed)	ATV	6.20
11	Coronation Street (Wednesday)	Gran.	6.15
12	Crossroads (Thursday)	ATV	6.10
	It's a Knockout	BBC	6.10
14	The Main Chance	Yorks.	6.00
15	News at Ten (Wednesday)	ITN	5.90
16	Sam	Gran.	5.80
17	Sale of the Century	Anglia	5.65
18	World in Action	Gran.	5.50
	News at Ten (Monday)	ITN	5.50
20	Romany Jones	LWd.	5.45
	News at Ten (Friday)	ITN	5.45

Figures compiled by Audits of Great Britain for Joint Industry for Television Audience Research.

APPOINTMENTS

Cubitts executive joins main Board

M. George Linstead, managing director of Cubitts General Contracts, as been elected to the main Board of HOLLAND HANNEN AND CUBITTS.

*

Mr. Leslie C. Thorogood has been appointed commercial director of SPILLERS FOOD SERVICES INTERNATIONAL.

*

Mr. G. N. Bancroft, investment management; Mr. S. A. Goldsmith, head of research; Mr. D. L. P. Hill, administration; and Mr. R. A. Stone, administration; have been appointed to the Board of SLATER WALKER TRUST MANAGEMENT from Monday.

*

Mr. Dennis Wrigley, chairman, Dennis Wrigley Associates, has been elected President of the ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING COMPONENT MANUFACTURERS for 1975-76. Mr. Wrigley succeeds Mr. Robert Jennings, director, external affairs, Formica International. Mr. Geoffrey Rice, director, Charcon, and Mr. Neil Newsum, sales and marketing director, Expandite, have been elected vice-presidents of the Association.

*

Mr. R. Pickett, marine divisional manager, Redifon Telecommunications, has been appointed chairman of the maritime division of the ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

*

Mr. Arthur Day, director-general of the Institute of Export, has been appointed a member of the BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

*

Mr. Edmund Liggins, a Coventry solicitor, has been elected president of the LAW SOCIETY, and London solicitor Mr. David Napley, becomes vice-president.

*

Mr. George W. McCallister has been elected president of the ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION for 1975-76. Vice-presidents are Mr. A. M. Harrower and Mr. Charles Brown.

*

Mr. Geoffrey Marshall will be joining BALLY'S SHOE COMPANY as managing director on August 1 and will also become a director of Bally's Shoe Factories (Norwich).

*

Mr. D. R. Newsome has been appointed a director of WELLMAN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING and general manager of its process engineering division.

*

UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST has appointed five executive regional directors. They are Mr. P. J. A. Bertram (Midlands); Mr. G. Gillespie (North and North Wales); Mr. R. E. W. Sparks (West and South Wales); Mr. E. C. Turk (London and South East); and Mr. L. Watson (Scotland and North East).

*

Mr. Harold Cooper has relinquished his position as managing director of the LEE COOPER GROUP, for personal reasons, but remains chairman. Mr. Pierre Pouillot, while continuing as president-director general of Lee Cooper France S.A., has been appointed deputy chairman and managing director of Lee Cooper Group. Mr. Eric Zachariassen and Mr. M. B. Gluck have joined the Board of Lee Cooper Group.

*

Mr. A. M. Mould has been made chairman of Seel House Press in place of Mrs. K. Owler, who becomes deputy chairman. The new managing director is Mr. Grant Millard who joins the company from South Eastern Newspapers. Mr. A. W. R. Duncan moves from technical director to sales director and retains his position as deputy managing director. Mr. D. S. Robinson, the secretary, joins the Board as financial director.

*

Mr. David A. Francis has become managing director of HUNTING SURVEYS in place of Mr. P. G. Mott, who has retired from that position but remains a director with special responsibilities. Mr. Mott has also retired as a director of Hunting Surveys and Consultants.

*

Mr. Glynne Morris has been appointed production director of MARSTON EXCELSIOR, a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries.

*

Mr. H. R. Heath, deputy chairman and chief executive of DIMPLEX INDUSTRIES, will succeed Mr. J. D. Lake as chairman after the annual meeting on July [illegible]

*

Mr. R. P. Dean, sales director of BELLING AND CO., has retired. He has been succeeded by Mr. David Brunton, who has been appointed to the new position of director of market development.

*

Mr. C. D. Jakes has been appointed a director of WARREN TEA HOLDINGS.

*

Mr. Philip Preston has joined the Board of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO C.I. and also becomes its manager. He takes over from Mr. Norman Evans who goes to the Leicester branch, the largest branch of the bank outside London.

*

Mr. John Morris, formerly marketing director of A. H. ROBINS and subsidiary company, Parfum Caron, has been appointed deputy managing director.

*

Mr. Peter C. Seales has been appointed managing director of Potterton International and its asociated companies from August 1. He is joining the Birmid Qualcast Group from Raleigh Industries.

*

Mr. Roger A. Pinnington has been appointed deputy managing director of CAM GEARS.

*

Mr. W. T. J. Griffin has been appointed to the Board of the TANS-OCEANIC TRUST.

Gardening

Learning from pictures

BY A. G. L. HELLYER

BOOKS IN which pictures play a major role can be immensely useful to gardeners, particularly if the pictures are in colour and are well reproduced. Two fine examples of this type have reached me recently, one devoted to conifers, the other to greenhouse and house plants.

"Ornamental Conifers" (David and Charles, £10.50) has been prepared by a New Zealander, Charles R. Harrison, and has been published almost simultaneously in New Zealand and in Britain. It is a big book, printed on art paper throughout and it contains about 550 pictures of conifers from colour photographs, with descriptive text on the same or facing page, which is the most convenient method for reference.

Informative

Mr. Harrison is also an extremely practical writer who realises that what ordinary gardeners most require is a brief but clear description of each plant with information about its rate of growth, ultimate size and hardiness.

Of course, these are all matters that are influenced considerably by soil and climate, facts that Mr. Harrison recognises in his introduction, but it remains true that much useful guidance can be given and is too often omitted by those who write garden books or compile plant catalogues.

Mr. Harrison's system for growth is to give expected height (and often girth as well) at ten years, which is probably about as far ahead as most gardeners plan, and at maturity, which as he points out could in some cases not be until the tree is several hundred years old.

For hardiness he follows the American system of ten numbered zones, from 1 for trees that will survive temperatures as low as −46 degrees C (−50 degrees F) to 10 for trees that may be killed even at temperatures of 0 degrees to 5 degrees C (30 degrees to 40 degrees F).

His allocation of temperatures is not precisely the same as that to which I am accustomed and often attributes species with even greater hardiness, which is a pity from the British standpoint since our relatively low level of sunshine and warmth, particularly in autumn, our wet winters and highly changeable springs do tend to make many plants appear less hardy than they are in northern America or, presumably, in New Zealand.

My advice, therefore, to readers intending to use this excellent book as a guide for planting conifers in the British Isles would be always to use the higher of Mr. Harrison's zone temperatures as the minimum to be regarded as reasonably safe.

For example he puts the loveliest of pines, Prunus patula into Zone 7 (minimum temperatures −18° to −13°C), but in my Sussex garden it gets damaged most winters by temperatures considerably less frigid than these and I really would not advise anyone to plant it who lived in a region where temperatures below −13° (10°F) were at all common.

Enterprise

Many of the photographs used for this book were taken by Mr. Harrison and he explains, as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world, how, in order to give the book international appeal, he and his wife set out with two camera bodies, three lenses and enough colour film for 3,000 photos, for a seven week world circumnavigation. With energy and enterprise like that he deserves to succeed.

"The Dictionary of Indoor Plants in Colour" (Ebury Press and Michael Joseph, £6.00) is a third volume in the highly successful series which has been published in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society. In the first of these volumes Roy Hay and Patrick M. Synge, with a team of specialists, dealt with garden plants in general. The second, on roses, was prepared by S. Millar Gault and Patrick M. Synge, and now Roy Hay has collaborated with F. R. McQuown and G. and K. Beckett to produce this new book on tender plants.

The format is as before, with some opening chapters on cultivation, etc. then the illustrations in colour, mostly six to a page but with occasional whole page plates for variety and finally an encyclopaedic section, alphabetically arranged, in which plants are described and special points of care explained. These notes cover far more than the 506 plants that are illustrated, so this must be one of the most complete books on indoor plants ever published. The botanical nomenclature is accurate and up to date and popular names are also included in the same alphabetical sequence for the convenience of those who only know some plants in this way.

But the greatest value of all these highly illustrated books is to enable plant lovers to learn to recognise plants with which they were previously unfamiliar and to discover the names of plants which they have seen but have been unable to identify.

For those who wish to supplement this kind of information with more detailed and technical instruction about the choice, equipment and management of greenhouses, I recommend another new book, "Making the Most of Your Greenhouse," by Ian Walls (Ward Lock, £1.25 in paperback form or £2.50 in hard covers).

It is really the perfect companion to The Dictionary of Indoor Plants since it is not concerned at all with individual plants but does deal concisely and expertly with modern methods of heating, cooling (how important that has been these last few weeks), watering, soil mixes, etc.

Temperature

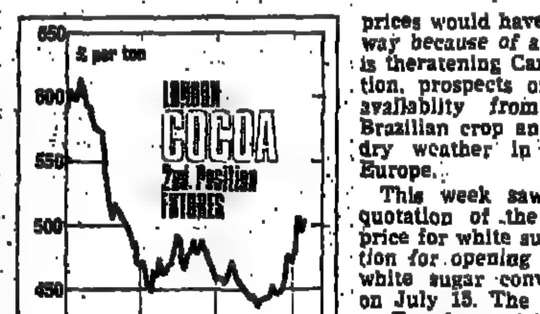
There are good chapters on soil warming, mist propagation, lighting and the use of propagators and a short one on plants and their temperature ranges, though here again I think that beginners would be wise to "play safe" and opt for temperatures rather above those regarded as minimal. Once a plant gets checked by being chilled it can be very difficult to get it growing again.

COMMODITIES/Review of the week

Steep rise in cocoa market

BY OUR COMMODITIES STAFF

A NEW UPSURGE in cocoa futures prices yesterday lifted the September position to £514.5 a tonne at one stage, but the price later settled back to finish the week £51.75 higher at £504.5 a tonne. Weakness of sterling was a major factor in the rise early in the week, but most of the increase was due to the latest Gill and Duffus market report which draws attention to an oversold situation in the September position.



The report raises the estimated world surplus of cocoa in 1975-76 slightly to 106,000 tonnes, but notes that large quantities still remain in the producing countries. It also states that there are "signs of consistent demand for nearby cocoa." The market appears to have been impressed by the "bullish" implications of the report for nearby cocoa and the September position quickly gained over £36 a tonne after its publication on Wednesday.

In the absence of any significant fundamental news, coffee prices drifted steadily lower. September delivery coffee closed at £457.25 a tonne yesterday, down £12.25 on the week, while the £6.5 a tonne premium for the July position was seen as reflecting the shortage of good quality Robusta coffee available for prompt delivery.

The USDA's first estimate of the 1975-76 world coffee crop indicates an eight per cent. drop on the 1974-75 figure—at 73.4m. 60-kilo bags—a figure which market sources believe to be rather low.

Meanwhile, talks on the renegotiation of the International Coffee Agreement are reported to be going fairly well.

Sugar prices on the London terminal market closed on a sharply higher note, the October position gaining another £5.75 yesterday to finish the week £19.4 higher on balance, at £148.37½ a ton.

Extreme weakness of sterling at the start of the week sparked off the rise but dealers felt that prices would have increased anyway because of a drought which is theratening Caribbean production, prospects of lower export availability from the 1975/76 Brazilian crop and concern over dry weather in North-western Europe.

This week saw the start of quotation of the London daily price for white sugar in preparation for opening of the London white sugar conversion market on July 15. The first quotation, on Tuesday, put the whites/raws differential at £30 a ton, but by the end of the week this had been cut to £16.

Expectations of further increases in London Metal Exchange warehouse stocks overshadowed the base metal markets yesterday and all prices closed lower on the day. A rise in copper stocks is expected to take the figure above 300,000 tonnes for the first time ever.

Cash copper wirebars declined £7 yesterday to £542.25 a tonne, down £0.75 on the week, while a £19-a-tonne fall in the cash tin price left it only £2.5 up on the week, at £3,093.5 a tonne. Zinc prices also lost ground—despite support buying of cash in the morning which was believed to be on behalf of producers—and cash metal ended £3.375 lower on the week, at £324.125 a tonne.

WEEKLY PRICE CHANGES

	Latest prices per tonne unless stated	Ch'ge on week	Year ago	1975 High	1975 Low
Metals					
Aluminium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antimony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper cash Wire Bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Cathode	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Platinum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver troy oz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolfram	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Producers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grains					
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Futures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French No3 Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Red Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Hard Winter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Milling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Latest prices per tonne unless stated	Ch'ge on week	Year ago	1975 High	1975 Low
Spices					
Cloves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepper: White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils					
Coconut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Groundnut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed Crude	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palm Malayan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soya Bean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds					
Copra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soyabean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Commodities					
Cocoa shipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Future Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee Future Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Outlook "A" Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jute UABWC grade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber kilo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sisal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar (Raw)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tapioca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool tops 64s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

BASE METALS

COPPER—Lower again on the London Metal Exchange. Prices opened on a steady note in line with the U.S. market overnight, but they then fell away owing to speculative and stop-loss selling. Forecasts of a further large increase in warehouse stocks, which could possibly take the total figure over 300,000 tonnes, was also a dampening influence. Forward metal traded down to £558 before ending at £561.5 on the afternoon Kerb. Turnover of 10,200 tonnes was lessened by the closure of the U.S. market yesterday for Independence Day.

COPPER	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —
	£	£	£	£
Wirebars				
Cash	539.0-40.0	−18.5	542-.5	−7
3 months	558-.5	−11.25	560-.5	−8.25
Settlem'nt	540	−10.5	—	......
Cathodes				
Cash	526.5-7	−10.75	530.5-1	−8.25
3 months	545-.5	−10.25	548.5-9	−7
Settlem'nt	527	−11	—	......
U.S. Smt.	—	......	*60-65.7	......

Amalgamated Metal Corporation reported that in the morning cash wirebars traded at £541, 40, three months £560, 65, 64.5, 64, 63, 62, 61.5, 61, 60, 59, 58.5, 58, 58.5. Cathodes, cash £527, three months £545. Kerbs: Bars, cash £540, three months £558, 57.5, 59, 58.5, 59. Cathodes, all carries. Afternoon: Wirebars, cash £541, 41.5, late Sept. £560, three months £560, 60.5. Cathodes, untraded. Kerbs: Bars, three months £561, 61.5, 61, 62, 61.5. Cathodes, untraded.

TIN—Lost ground, especially cash metal which came under freer offerings in part prompted by expectations of a rise in warehouse stocks. The decline in forward metal was pared by modest physical demand and resulted in that price ending at a premium to cash metal. Turnover 745 tonnes.

TIN	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —
High Grade	£	£	£	£
Cash	3095-6	−12	3093-4	−18
3 months	3092-4	+.5	3094-.5	−8
S'ment	3096	−14	—	......
Standard				
Cash	3095-6	−12	3093-4	−19
3 months	3092-4	+.5	3094-5	−8
S'ment	3096	−14	—	......
Straits E.	:$925	......	—	......
New York	—	......	—	......

Morning: Standard: Cash £3,095, three months £3,095, 90, 87, 92. High Grade: Cash £3,095, three months untraded. Kerbs: Standard: Early Aug. £3,095, three months £3,092, 90. High Grade: Untraded. Afternoon: Standard: Cash £3,093, three months untraded. High Grade: Untraded. [illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

LEAD	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —
Cash	156.5-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	163.5-.4	[illegible]	163.5-4	[illegible]
S'ment	157	[illegible]	—	......
U.S. Spot	—	......	19-22½	......

[illegible]

ZINC—Easier. [illegible]

ZINC	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —
Cash	325.25-.5	[illegible]	324.25-.5	[illegible]
3 months	315.5-6	[illegible]	314.5-5	[illegible]
S'ment	325.5	[illegible]	—	......
Prim. west	—	......	[illegible]	......

[illegible]

SILVER

SILVER per troy oz.	Bullion fixing prices	+ or —	L.M.E. close	+ or —
Spot	207.75p	+2.55	208.2p	+1.86
3 months	212.95p	+2.40	215.45p	+2.2
6 months	216.45p	+2.10	—	......
7 months	—	......	221.0p	+2.0
12 months	251.75p	+0.75	—	......

LME—Turnover 83 (115) lots of 10,000 ozs. Morning: Three months 213.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.7. Kerbs: Three months 213.7. Afternoon: Cash 208.3; three months 213.5, 13.5, 13.4.

COCOA

Conditions were quiet, with steadiness of near months as the only special feature, reports Gill and Duffus.

COCOA	Yesterday's Close	+ or —	Business Done
No.4 Contract			
July	508.0-09.0	+6.25	514.0-01.0
September	504.0-05.0	+8.0	514.5-499
December	485.0-4.0	+0.75	491.0-82.0
March	484.0-85.0	+0.25	492.0-85.0
May	486.0-88.0	−0.5	493.0-90.0
July	491.0-2.0	+2.0	—
September	492.0-4.0	−2.0	—

Sales: 2,645 (2,779) lots of 10 tonnes.

International Cocoa Agreement prices: Daily average 45.92 (46.82) U.S. cents per pound: indicator 15-day average 44.26 (44.22); 22-day average 44.91 (44.93).

COFFEE

Robusta futures were very quiet in the morning, reflecting a dull physical market and the U.S. Independence Day holiday. Prices again lacked feature in the afternoon and prices held steady in light switching and booksquaring operations. Arabicas were five points lower to 40 points higher.

COFFEE	Yesterday's Close	+ or —	Business Done
	£ per tonne		
July	463.5-65.0	+1.75	468.0-65.0
September	457.0-57.5	+2.25	457.5-55.0
November	454.0-54.5	+1.5	455.0-53.0
January	453.0-53.5	+1.5	454.0-52.5
March	456.5-57.0	+2.0	457.0-56.0
May	457.0-58.0	+1.75	457.5-55.0
July	458.5-59.0	−1.0	461.0-58.5

Sales: 340 (610) lots of 5 tonnes.

Latest published ICO indicator prices. U.S. cents a pound Colombian Mild Arabicas 70.25 (71.50). Other Mild Arabicas 52.75 (53.00). Unwashed Arabicas Santos Fours 66.50 (same). Robustas [illegible] (same). Daily average 59.93 (60.08).

ARABICA CONTRACT [illegible]

RUBBER

UNCHANGED opening on the London physical market. [illegible]

No. 1 R.S.S.	Yesterday's close	Previous day's close	Business done
Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.-Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan.-Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ap-Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jly-Sep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct-Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan-Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ap-Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: 353 (182) lots of 15 tonnes. [illegible]

FREIGHTS

OIL TANKERS—Quiet end to a week which saw a slightly firmer market trend [illegible]

Spain at Worldscale 30.

DRY CARGO—Only a limited interest evident for grain on N. European account but in other trades a slight improvement in volume developed, despite U.S. Independence Day holiday. Grain bookings included U.S. Gulf to Netherlands at $5.40 f.i.o. for July-Aug., and from U.S. Gulf to Antwerp-Hamburg range at $5.15 f.i.o. for July. S. African maize shippers covered cargoes to Taiwan at $12 free discharge for July and to three ports Japan at $13.30 free discharge for July.

A bulk carrier was also fixed for maize from S. African to three ports Japan at $11 free discharge for July-Aug. Miscellaneous Chartering included petroleum coke from New Orleans to Hamburg at $17 f.i.o. for July, 15,000 long tons scrap from Tampa to N. Spain at $180,000 f.i.o. for July and ore from Rio de Janeiro to Rostock-Poland range at $7.75 f.i.o. for July-Aug.

In the sugar section, business developed from Dominican Republic to Northern Range at $9 f.i.o. for July.

SOYABEAN MEAL

	Yesterd'ys Close	+ or —	Business Done
	£ per tonne		
August	75.1-75.3	+0.6	75.8-75.2
October	76.3-76.4	+0.6	76.5-75.9
December	76.4-76.5	+0.8	76.5-75.9
February	77.4-77.5	+0.8	77.4-77.0
April	78.3-78.6	+0.75	78.4
June	80.1-80.3	+0.75	80.1
August	81.0-81.6	+0.7	81.0

Sales: 63 (40) lots of 100 tonnes.

SUGAR

LONDON DAILY PRICES (raw sugar) unchanged at £150 a ton, c.i.f. for July-August shipment. White sugar daily price was fixed at £165 (same) a ton.

Market opened steady, 150-100 points above previous closing level and fluctuated in a narrow range during quiet morning session. With the absence of New York market, values remained quietly steady throughout the afternoon. In final closing seconds some short covering brought a 400 point rally in August positions, C. Czarnikow reports.

Sugar Pref. Comm. Con.	Yesterday's Close	Previous Day's Close	Business Done
	£ per ton		
Aug.	155.00-54.00	145.50-6.00	158.00-48.00
Oct.	148.25-48.50	142.50-2.75	148.50-43.00
Dec.	146.25-46.50	140.50-1.00	146.50-41.00
March	145.90-46.00	138.75-9.50	145.95-39.50
May	144.00-45.00	138.25-8.50	145.00-41.00
Aug.	145.00-45.50	137.50-8.00	144.00-39.00
Oct.	145.00-47.00	137.50-8.00	143.00-39.00

Sales: 1,297 (2,910) lots of 50 tons.

Tate and Lyle ex-refinery price for granulated basis white sugar was £250 (same) a long ton for home trade and £245 (same) a long ton for export.

WOOL FUTURES

LONDON—Dull and quiet. Bache reports.

(Pence per kilo) Australian Greasy Wool	Yesterd'y's close	+ or —	Business Done
July	153.0-58.0	+2.5	155.6
October	157.0-60.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	162.0-67.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	165.0-70.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	168.0-73.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	170.0-75.0	[illegible]	176.0
October	175.0-79.0	[illegible]	178.0
December	180.0-85.0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: 5 (7) lots of 1,500 kilos.

SYDNEY GREASY [illegible]

GRAINS

THE BALTIC—Imported grains were generally neglected, [illegible]

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET (GAFTA)—Wheat steady. [illegible]

May 67.65. Business: Sept. 59.60-59.30, Nov. 62.40-61.90, Jan. 64.50-64.10, March 66.20-66.00, May 67.65-67.55. Barley, steady. Close: Sept. 56.35, Nov. 59.35, Jan. 60.65, March 62.50, May 64.25. Business: Sept. 56.45-56.25, Nov. 58.50-58.25, Jan. 60.55-60.45, March 62.50 only, May 64.45-64.25.

HGCA—Location ex-farm spot prices: Soft milling wheat—Gloucester £56.00, Lincoln £54.65. Feeding barley—Aberdeen £48.40, Gloucester £52.95, Lincoln £51.95.

MEAT/VEGETABLES

MEAT COMMISSION—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 4: U.K.—Cattle £17.64 per live cwt. (−1.58); sheep 33.6p per pound e.d.c.w. (−1.9); pigs £4.30 per sc.l.w. (+0.13). England and Wales—Cattle numbers up 15.7 per cent., Average price £16.53 (−1.72); sheep up 8.5, 33.6p (−1.9); pigs up 8.8, £4.30 (+0.13). Scotland—Cattle numbers up 14.7, £19.61 (−1.77); sheep numbers up 12.8, 31.1p (−0.2); pigs nil.

COVENT GARDEN (prices in sterling)—Imported produce: Oranges—Brazilian: 2.40-3.00; South African: 3.00-3.35; Californian: 3.50-3.60.

English produce: Apples—Per 30 lbs Bramley's 3.00-4.20. Lettuce—Per 12, round 1.20, cos 1.30. Cucumbers—Per tray 12 1.20, 14 1.30, 16 1.30, 18 1.20. Potatoes—Per 56 lbs, Cornish/Kent 5.20-5.40. Celery—Per 12 to 24 2.00-2.20. Peas—Per pound 0.10. Broad Beans—Per 20 lbs 0.90. Cauliflowers—Per 12 1.00-1.70. Mushrooms—Per pound 0.25-0.30. Cabbages—Per bag, Primo 1.00-1.10. Marrows—Per each 0.15-0.20. Strawberries—Per ½-pound 0.13-0.16. Gooseberries—Per pound 0.11-0.12. Cherries—Per pound 0.40-0.45. Tomatoes—Per 12 lbs 2.40-2.60.

JUTE

DUNDEE—Quiet. Prices c. and f. U.K. for July-Aug. shipment: BWB £201, BWC £194, BWD £187. Tossa: BTB £203, BTC £196, BTD £189. Calcutta goods steady. Quotations c. and f. U.K. for July shipment: 10-oz. 40-inch £6.91, 7½-oz. £5.18 per 100 yards, Aug.-Sept. £7.11 and £5.33, Oct.-Dec. £7.35 and £5.53. "B" twills: £22.19, £22.09 and £22.42 for the respective shipment periods. Yarn and cloth very quiet.

LONDON—Quiet. Bangladesh White "C" grade July-August-Sept. £200. "D" grade, July-August-Sept. £193. A long ton.

CALCUTTA—Quiet. Indian July Rs.470. Dundee Daisee July Rs.425 values. A bale of 400 lbs.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON—Spot and shipment sales amounted to 118 tonnes, bringing the total for the week to 526 tonnes against 672 tonnes, F. W. Tattersall reports. Minor purchases of specialist growths were reported without much animation among users. Forward interest was shown in Middle Eastern qualities, especially Turkish and Russian.

COPRA—Philippines: July and Aug. £[illegible] resellers per tonne c.i.f. North European ports.

GRIMSBY FISH—[illegible]

FINANCIAL TIMES			
July 4	July 3	Month ago	Year ago
158.79	158.96	151.18	205.85

(Base: July 1, 1952=100)

REUTER'S			
July 4	July 3	Month ago	Year ago
1073.7	1071.9	1063.6	1226.1

(Base: Sept. 18, 1931=100)

DOW JONES				
Dow Jones	July 3	July 2	Month ago	Year ago
Spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Futures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Average 1924-25-26=100)

MOODY'S				
Moody's	July 3	July 2	Month ago	Year ago
Spte Commty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Dec. 31, 1931=100)

U.S. delays commodity trade rule

WASHINGTON, July 4.

THE Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) said application of new large-trader reporting requirements, due to be effective for newly regulated commodities on July 7 would be delayed for foreign traders and brokers for up to 60 days.

Reports required from foreign brokers and traders for positions in commodities regulated before April 21 would not be affected. July 7 requirements for reporting by futures commission merchants and domestic traders in newly regulated commodities also would not be affected.

CFTC chairman, Mr. William Bagley, said the action was taken only to explore alternative methods of obtaining information which the Commission needed. Futures commission merchants who carried foreign-held omnibus accounts in the newly regulated commodities would report these on a gross basis, regardless of the clearing procedure of the exchange.

The CFTC said this method of reporting by merchants would allow it to determine the extent of foreign participation in newly regulated markets and provide information which was useful in daily market surveillance.

While the CFTC did not require that customers' names in foreign-held omnibus accounts be disclosed routinely, it reserved the right to request names "in special situations where such accounts may pose a threat to an orderly market."

Reuter

All markets in the U.S. were closed owing to the Independence Day holiday.

New Paris commodity rates approved

PARIS, July 4.

NEW RULES governing the operation of commodity markets here and providing for creation of a new clearing organisation were broadly approved by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, informed sources said.

The rules had been transmitted to the Commerce Ministry for final approval and publication in the official journal in the next ten days.

CANADIAN MARKETS

WINNIPEG, July 4. ††Rye—July 224 bid (218½), Oct. 225 (218½), Dec. 228½ bid, May 210 nominal.

¢Oats—July 163½ bid (162½), Oct. 153½ bid (151½), Dec. 149 bid, May 145 bid.

§Barley—July 237 bid (230), Oct. 216 bid (213½), Dec. 211½ bid, May 218 nominal.

d Flaxseed—July 801 bid (801½), Oct. 886 asked (789½), Nov. 790 bid, Dec. 782 bid, May 755 bid.

Wheat—SCWRS 13.5 per cent. protein content St. Lawrence 461½ (461½).

NOTE—New symbol for cold—‡. ††Cents per 56-lb bushel ex-warehouse, 5,000 bushel lots. ¢ Cents per 25-lb bushel. § Cents per 48-lb bushel ex-warehouse, 5,000 bushel lots.

Ulster Convention adjourned with pledge of harmony

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT BELFAST, July 4.

THE Northern Ireland Constitutional Conventional adjourned early this morning for its six-weeks summer recess on a note of agreement and optimism which few would have thought possible when the 78 members first filed into the oval chamber at Stormont in May.

This week's three-day debate—with an extra six hours of discussion on Thursday—finished with a firm pledge by all the parties to fight the Province's social and economic ills. And the closing hour of the debate brought fresh hope of continued all-party discussions in an effort to find a political solution to Ulster's problems when the Convention meets again on August 19.

Mr. Gerry Fitt, leader of the mainly Catholic SDLP, said in his winding-up speech that he did not believe that the principles on which members were elected would make it impossible for them to negotiate an acceptable form of Government. But the Convention members recognise they have a long way to go before agreement can be reached on major obstacles.

Privately, the real progress has been made in a series of inter-party talks between the SDLP and the UUUC grouping of Loyalist parties.

It has been agreed that these informal talks will continue during the recess, and by the time the Convention meets again it is hoped that the Loyalist-dominated 12-man business committee will have plans to set up committees on the vital is'ues of power-sharing and policing.

Mystery team in final of management game

BY MICHAEL DIXON

TWO MARRIED couples are joining forces to take on three teams from private and public-sector industry and the accountancy profession in the final of the 1975 National Management Game in London on July 17.

At present the couples are still concealing their names behind the intriguing team-title of "Misery," but one of the men is understood to work for British Gas and the other for the MPA pensions consultancy.

Their fellow-contestants for the £500 prize and the championship rosebowl—to be presented by Mr. Edward Heath—are players from The Littlewoods Organisation, NCB (Coal Products), and the Aylesbury office of accountants Thornton Baker.

The four finalist teams have managed their "paper" consumer-durable companies successfully through four knock-out rounds, played by post or telephone, since the computer-based contest started with 880 entrants last January.

The team which wins the final will be invited by the game's sponsors—the Financial Times, ICL and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales—to represent the U.K. in an international management contest to be played in Paris next month.

Before the main championship is settled, three other teams will contest the final of the "NMG Plate.

Little cheer for industry

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT BELFAST, July 4.

ULSTER trade union leaders, who have been pressing for the Province to be spared the worst effects of Mr. Healey's axe, were given little reason for optimism when they saw Mr. Merlyn Rees, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Stanley Orme, his deputy, to-day.

Mr. Rees told them and other members of the Northern Ireland Economic Council—which represents both sides of industry—that Ulster was part of the U.K. and would have to share the bad times with the good. He and Mr. Orme never forgot that Ulster had particular problems but so had other regions of the U.K.

It is thought that most union leaders here would be willing to accept, however reluctantly, the Government's pay guidelines provided they were expressed on a U.K. average rather than the lower Ulster earnings.

Subsidiary disputes halt main BL plants

By Our Midlands Correspondent

MORE than 11,000 British Leyland workers at five Midlands and North West car plants were idle yesterday because of strikes at subsidiary component factories.

Only 900 of these men, on the Maxi lines at Cowley, Oxford, are certain of resuming next week, after the ending of a pay strike at Llanelli Pressings.

Nearly 10,000 others are laid off by the continuing strike at Alford and Alder, Hemel Hempstead, where 800 are demanding an extra £10 a week immediately, although their pay contract does not run out until September. Management is refusing to discuss the dispute until they return.

Meanwhile Jaguar, where 2,500 are laid off, is without production. Triumph factories at Coventry and Liverpool with 5,400 employed have only Spitfire sports cars left, and at the Austin Morris plant at Oxford 18/2200 saloon output is halted with 1,700 laid off. In addition 360 are idle at Forward Radiator, Birmingham, and another 160 at the Swindon body pressing factory.

Car-ferry to Canaries plan

THE FIRST regular all-the-year-round car and freight transport service from Southampton to Madeira, Las Palmas and Tenerife starts in the late autumn.

The service will be combined with 14-day cruises to Spain, Portugal, the Canaries and Madeira, said P and O.

'Ban drink ads'

Advertising of alcohol and tobacco on radio and television should be banned, the Scottish executive of the Labour Party said yesterday. In evidence to the Royal Commission on the future of Broadcasting it called for much stricter controls on commercial advertising techniques.

Jobs lost

NEARLY THIRTY workers employed by Covallen Engineering Company, which makes sewage pump components at Rushden, Northants, were made redundant yesterday because of a fall in trade.

This week's SE dealings

Friday, July 4	5,173	Tuesday, July 1	5,812
Thursday, July 3	5,840	Monday, June 30	6,461
Wednesday, July 2	6,925	Friday, June 27	5,762

The list below records all yesterday's markings and also the latest markings during the week of any share not dealt in yesterday. The latter can be distinguished by the date (in parentheses).

The number of dealings marked in each section follows the name of the section. Unless otherwise denoted shares are £1 fully paid and stock £100 fully paid. Stock Exchange securities are quoted in pounds and fractions of pounds or in new pence and fractions of new pence.

The list below gives the prices at which bargains done by members of the London Stock Exchange have been recorded in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List. Members are not obliged to mark bargains, except in special cases, and the list cannot, therefore, be regarded as a complete record of prices at which business has been done. Bargains are recorded in the Official List up to .15 p.m. only, but later transactions can be included in the following day's Official List. No indication is available as to whether a bargain represents a sale or purchase by members of the public. Markings are not necessarily in order of execution, and only one bargain in any one security at any one price is recorded.

‡ Bargains at Special Prices. Δ Bargains done with or between non-members. ⊕ Bargains done previous day. ‖ Bargains done with members of a recognised Stock Exchange. ♣ Bargains done for delayed delivery or "no buying-in." $A—$Australian: $B—$Bahamian: $C—$Canadian: $HK—$Hong Kong: $J—$Jamaican: $Ma—$Malayan: $Me—$Mexican: $NZ—$New Zealand: $S—$Singapore: $US—$United States: $WI—$West Indian.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC. (879)

2½pc Anns. 16⊕
3pc British Transport Stk. 1978-88 43[illegible]
4pc British Transport Stk. 1972-77 89¼ [illegible]
2½pc Cons. Stk. 17[illegible]
4pc Cons. Ln. 26[illegible]
[illegible]

13¾pcBds. (30/7.75) 100.362 100.357 (3/7)
14pcBds. (6 8/75) 100[illegible]
[illegible]

PUBLIC BDS., ETC.—U.K. (19)

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH GOVT. AND PROVINCIAL SECURITIES (12)

[illegible]

CORPN. & COUNTY—U.K. (37)

[illegible]

Salford 5½pc 90 (3/7)
Southend-on-Sea 12¾pc [illegible] 44¼ (3/7)
Southwark 6¾pc 59¾
Stirling 6pc 97 (3/7)
Sunderland 9½pc 89½ (2/7)
Surrey 6pc 74¼ (1/7)
Swansea 5½pc 83¼ (1/7)
Walsall [illegible] 94¼ (30/6)
West Riding 6¼pc 98¼⊕ (3/7)
Westminster 13pc [illegible]

SHORT DATED BONDS FREE OF STAMP DUTY

13⅜pcBds. (23/7/75) 100[illegible] 100.346 100.348 100.341 (3/7)

INT. BANK STOCK (1)

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH CORPN. STOCKS (—)

FOREIGN STKS., BDS., ETC. (—)

[illegible]

CORPN. STKS.—FOREIGN (—)

U.K. AND COMMONWEALTH RAILWAYS (3)

[illegible]

FOREIGN RAILWAYS (2)

[illegible]

BANKS & DISCOUNT COS. (203)

[illegible]

National Bank of Australasia ($A1) 280⊕
National Westminster 233⊕ [illegible]
Ottoman 28½
Royal Bank of Canada ($C2) 24[illegible] (3/7)
Schroders 335 (1/7)
Seccombe Marshall Campion 243 4 (2/7)
Sime Darby London (10p) 83 (30/6)

BREWERIES & DISTILLS. (129)

[illegible]

CANALS & DOCKS (8)

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTL. (3,673)

A—B

[illegible]

C—D

[illegible]

E—F

[illegible]

G—H

[illegible]

I—J—K

[illegible]

L—M

[illegible]

Government rejects claims of major EEC farm frauds

FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTER

SWEEPING allegations that the EEC Common Agricultural Policy was being defrauded of enormous sums of money each year were denied in the Commons yesterday by Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

"These are serious allegations but I know of no evidence to suggest there is any truth in them," he declared during a debate on the Community budget.

He conceded, however, that despite precautions there had been some individual cases of fraud involving the CAP.

One example concerned a consignment of cattle from Ireland. It had been found that the weight of cattle was over-declared so that there would be an over-payment of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs). An investigation by HM Customs had shown there had been a tendency for some traders to over-declare the weight of cattle imports to the U.K.

The Irish Department of Agriculture had agreed to introduce a new form of weight docket, backed up by supervision and controls.

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Lab., Newham South) complained that about £12m. of U.K. funds was going into the EEC to support tobacco growing. He thought this shocking and remarkable, as it was a vastly greater sum than was spent on public health or on wards filled by people with lung cancer in the U.K.

'Jaws' snaps up $21m. of business in 10 days

BY ARTHUR SANDLES

THE FILM Jaws, a Universal production centred on the activities of man-eating sharks, has taken more than $21m. in its first ten days of showing in the U.S. and promises to out-do all previous best selling films, including the Godfather and Towering Inferno.

Jaws, a new twist in the vogue for "disaster" pictures, has already been the subject of massive pre-release publicity in both the U.S. and Europe. It is the film version of a best selling book, ran wildly over-budget in its production, and recently rated the rare filmdom honour of being the subject of a Time magazine cover story.

In hitting the number one spot in the U.S. film top 50, Jaws displaced the British-made Return of the Pink Panther.

The summer is still the main time for releasing pictures in the U.S. — the autumn is more favoured in the U.K.—and Jaws was released in time for the holiday business. It tells the story of a huge man-eating shark and its terrorisation of a coastal area.

The film was released in the summer deliberately. It is attracting big business in seaside resorts and there are already reports of reduced deep water swimming activity.

هكذا في الأصل

Offshore Oil ½
Pacific Petroleum £19⁹⁄₁₆
Repco 105
Rockwell Intnl. Corp. £16⅝
Tongaat Group 218
Tooth Co. 25
Warner Lambert £27⅝
Westfield Minerals 68
Wheelock Marden A 57

(By permission of the Stock Exchange Council)

NEW "HIGHS" AND "LOWS" FOR 1975

The following securities (numbers in parentheses) among those quoted in the Share Information Service yesterday attained new "highs" and "lows" for 1975.

NEW HIGHS (18)

BRITISH FUNDS (2)
Savings 3pc '65-75 Electric 3pc '74-77

COMMONWEALTH & AFRICANS (2)
Australia 6pc '74-76 Jamaica 7pc '76-78

AMERICANS (1)
Browning-Ferris

BANKS (1)
Brown Shipley

BEERS (1)
Cameron

ELECTRICALS (2)
Racal Electronic Ultra Electronic

INDUSTRIALS (4)
AD International Leisure Caravans
Dunbee-Cmby.-Marx Sangers

PROPERTY (1)
Sorec

TEXTILES (2)
Dawson International Dawson Internatl. 'A'

TRUSTS (1)
M. and G. Dual

TEAS (1)
Cessnock

NEW LOWS (5)

ENGINEERING (2)
Birmingham Pallet Mon.

INDUSTRIALS (1)
United Industrial

PROPERTY (1)
Godfreys

TEXTILES (1)
Fairfax Jersey

RISES AND FALLS YESTERDAY

	Up	Down	Same
British Funds	63	3	7
Corpns. Dom. and Foreign Bonds	15	—	60
Industrials	449	186	1,104
Financial and Prop.	144	49	396
Oils	14	4	16
Plantation	4	3	42
Mines	37	27	88
Recent issues	22	6	46
Totals	782	288	1,756

ACTIVE STOCKS

Stock	Denomination	No. of marks	Closing price (p)	Change on day	1975 high	1975 low
Bowater "New"	Nil/pd.	22	28*	+ 6	31*	7½*
IMPS	25p	13	68	+ 4½	68½	32
Phoenix "New"	Nil/pd.	12	13*	+ 4	37*	1*
ICI	£1	11	268	+ 4	302	118
BP	£1	10	530	+22	535	190
Grand Met.	50p	10	68	+ 5	69	19½
Boots	25p	9	211	+ 8	276	91
Courtaulds	25p	9	136	+ 4	140	53
Rank Org. "A"	25p	9	155	+10	205	78
Reed Intl.	£1	9	236	+ 3	297	124
Shell Transport	25p	9	315	+18	343	118
EMI	50p	8	185	+ 3	200	62
Fisons	£1	8	372	+ 4	415	154
GKN	£1	8	237	+ 8	277	95
Pglr.-Hrtsly. 'Nw.'	Nil/pd.	8	10*	+ 4	10*	5*

ON THE WEEK—

Stock	Denomination	No. of marks	Closing price (p)	Change on week	1975 high	1975 low
Bowater "New"	Nil/pd.	99	28*	+ 6	31*	7½*
Glaxo "New"	Fly./pd.	99	348	+30	392	300
ICI	£1	99	268	+18	302	118
Shell Transport	25p	66	315	+ 9	343	118
Distillers	50p	65	147	+17	149	65½
Midland Bank	£1	65	283	+28	305	122
Boots	25p	64	211	+12	276	91
Phoenix "New"	Nil/pd.	63	13*	+ 5	27*	1*
Marks & Spencer	25p	61	203	+12	256	95
BATS	25p	60	318	+21	338	164
Grand Met.	50p	60	68	+ 9	69	19½
GKN	£1	60	237	+19	277	95
Beecham	25p	59	287	+24	310	116
EMI	50p	59	185	+15	200	62
Natl. Westminster	£1	56	227	+12	275	88

Option Report—3-month Call rates

OPTION DEALING DATES

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
Jun. 24	July 7	Sept. 18	Sept. 30
July 8	July 21	Oct. 8	Oct. 14
July 22	Aug. 4	Oct. 16	Oct. 28

"Calls" were dealt in Charterhall Finance, Peachey Properties and Cavenham. "Puts" were done in Oil Search, Courtaulds and Grand Metropolitan, while "doubles" were arranged in Grand Metropolitan, National Westminster Bank warrants, Burmah Oil and Peachey Properties.

Industrials		Grand Met.	9	Slater Walker	[illegible]		
		G.U.S. 'A'	20	Spillers	7	Mines	
A. P. Cement	20	Guardian	20	Tesco	6	Anglo Amer.	60
Assoc. Leisure	3	G.K.N.	28	Thorn 'A'	20	Broken Hill Pty	75
Barclays Bank	55	Hawker Sidd.	50	Tube Invest.	30	Charter Cons.	22
Beecham	28	House of Fraser	10	Unilever	40	Charterhall Fin.	8
Boots Drug	24	Hudson Wilms	5	Utd. Drapery	12	Cons Gold	25
Bowaters	20	I.C.I.	26	Vickers	16	De Beers Def.	25
B.A.T.	45	"Imps"	7	Woolworths	6	F. S. Geduld	550
British Leyland	1¼	I.C.L.	7			Great Boulder	12
British Oxygen	6	Inveresk	10	Property		Hampton Areas	15
Burton 'A'	9	Legal & General	17	Cap. Counties	7	Hampton Prop.	4
Cadburys	6	Lloyds Bank	30	E.P.	11	Kloof	140
Courtaulds	15	"Lofs"	7	Int. Europe	7	Lonrho	19
Debenhams	11	"Mams"	9	Land Securities	22	Loraine	55
Distillers	15	Marks & Spencer	25	Peachey	7	Metals Explor.	8
Dunlop	6	Midland Bank	32	Town & City	6	Poseidon	55
Eagle Star	16	Nat'l West Bank	30	Town & Comm.	7	Pres. Steyn	275
E.M.I.	20	P & O Dfd.	16			Rio T. Zinc	40
First National	5	Plessey	10	Oils		Welkom	55
G.R.A. Trust	7	R.H.M.	7	Brit. Petroleum	45	West Areas	75
Gen. Accident	16	Rank Org. 'A'	25	Burmah Oil	6	Western M'ng.	15
Gen. Electric	18	Reed Int'l.	28	Shell	30	Zambia Copp.	10
Glaxo	40			Ultramar	21		

LOCAL AUTHORITY BOND TABLE

Authority (telephone number in parentheses)	Annual gross. interest	Interest payable	Minimum sum	Life of bond
	%		£	Year
Barking (01-592 4500)	11¾	½-year	1,000	2-5
Burnley (0282 25011)	12	½-year	1,000	3-5
Dartford (27266)	12¼	½-year	5,000	2-5
Dudley (0384 211595)	12½	½-year	1,000	5-6
Exeter (0392 77888)	11¾	½-year	500	3-5
Greenwich (01-854 8888)	12	½-year	500	3-5
Liverpool (051 227 3911)	12	½-year	500	3-4
Liverpool (051 227 3911)	12¼	½-year	500	5-7
Redbridge (01-478 3020)	12¼	½-year	5,000	3-5
Sandwell (021 569 2226)	12	½-year	1,000	2-5
Sefton (051 922 4040)	12¼	½-year	2,000	3-5
Thurrock (0375 5122)	11¾	½-year	300	1-2
West Yorks. (0924 75234)	12	½-year	1,000	3-4

Australian Mng. Smelting 120●
Berjuntai Tin Drdg. 365●
Carlton Utd. Brew. 204

JUNE 30 (3)

Plastocraft Products (Darwen) Ord. p16
Uniroyal 4½pc Red. Deb. Stk. £20

RULE 163 (1) (e)

Bargains marked under Rule 163 (1) (e) in securities for which quotation has not been granted and which are not recorded in the Official List.

JULY 4

BUILDING SOCIETY RATES

	Dep.	Share Accnts.	Sub'pn Shares	Variable Term Shares
Abbey National	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	●8.00%
Alliance	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	‡‡7.75%
Anglia	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	‖7.75%
Birmingham Incorporated	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	—
Bradford and Bingley	6.75%	7.00%	§8.25%	—
Bristol and West	6.75%	7.00%	8.00%	—
Bristol Economic	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	†7.25%
Chelsea	6.75%	7.00%	9.00%	†7.25%
Cheltenham and Gloucester	6.75%	7.00%	—	‡7.75%
Cheshire and Northwich	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	—
Citizens Regency	6.75%	7.25%	8.75%	—
City of London	7.00%	8.00%	8.50%	—
City and Metropolitan	6.75%	7.25%	7.50%	¶8.00%
Coventry Economic	6.75%	7.00%	8.75%	§§7.75%
Gateway	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	¶7.75%
Greenwich	6.00%	7.10%	8.50%	—
Halifax	6.75%	7.00%	7.50%	¶7.75%
Hastings and Thanet	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	—
Hearts of Oak and Enfield	6.75%	7.25%	8.50%	—
Hendon	7.00%	7.30%	—	*8.05%
Huddersfield and Bradford	6.75%	7.00%	8.50%	♡7.75%
Leamington Spa	6.87%	7.12%	9.50%	7.50%
Leeds and Holbeck	6.75%	7.00%	8.00%	—
Leeds Permanent	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	—
Leek Westbourne and ECBS	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	¶¶7.75%
Leicester	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	††7.75%
Liverpool	6.75%	7.00%	8.30%	*7.50%
Magnet	6.75%	7.00%	7.75%	♡7.75%
Mornington Permanent	6.45%	7.65%	—	—
National Counties	7.00%	7.25%	8.25%	◇7.75%
Nationwide	6.75%	7.00%	7.50%	♣8.25%
Newcastle Permanent	6.75%	**7.00%	7.75%	8.00%
Northern Rock	6.75%	7.00%	8.00%	‡7.75%
North London	7.75%	8.25%	—	♣9.15%
Norwich	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	—
Paisley	7.25%	7.00%	8.00%	¶¶7.50%
Portman	6.75%	7.00%	8.50%	♤8.25%
Property Owners	6.75%	7.50%	8.50%	†7.85%
Provincial	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	7.75%
Skipton	6.75%	7.00%	7.25%	—
Steyning and Sussex	7.25%	7.50%	9.00%	—
Sussex Mutual	6.25%	♠7.30%	—	—
Woolwich Equitable	6.75%	7.00%	8.25%	¶7.75%

* Minimum £2,000 6 mths. notice. † 3 mths. ‡ 3 yrs. § 3 yrs. including bonus. ¶ Min. £500 2 yrs. fixed. ‖ 4th issue 2 yrs. ● 2 yrs. over £5,250. ** 7.50% over £5,000. †† 2-3 yrs. ‡‡ 2 yrs. §§ 7.50% 3 mths. notice after 9 mths. ¶¶ 2 yrs. £1,000 min. ‖‖ 2 yrs. £2,000 min. ♤ 2 yrs. £3,000 min. ♡ Min. £100 2 yrs. fixed. ◇ Min. £1,000 6 mths. notice. ♣ 3 yrs. over £5,000. ♠ 7.8% over £5,000.

U.K. CONVERTIBLE STOCKS 4/7/75

Statistics provided by *data STREAM International*

Name and description	Size (£m.)	Current price	Terms*	Conversion dates	Flat yield	Red. yield	Premium† Current	Premium† Range‡	Income Equ.§	Income Conv.¶	Income Diff.♡	Cheap(+) Dear(−)◇ Current
Acrow Engineers 8pc P. Cv. 92-02	7.38	50.00	●	77-87	16.0	16.2	89.4	88 to 120	16.6	45.0	107.4	18.0
Alcan Aluminium 9pc Cv. 89-94	12.00	68.00	100.0	76-80	13.3	13.8						
Associated Paper 9½pc Cv. 85-90	1.40	63.00	200.0	76-85	15.0	16.0	23.5	9 to 56	48.4	48.0	−0.7	−24.2
Bank Ireland 10pc Cv. 91-96	10.25	128.00	23.8	77-90	8.0	7.3	16.9	11 to 35	46.5	62.8	15.9	− 1.0
B.P.B. 7½pc Cv. 89-94	8.00	70.00	62.0	72-80	11.4	12.1	16.4	12 to 35	21.5	27.9	10.6	− 5.8
English Property 6½pc Cv. 98-03	19.98	136.00	234.0	76-80	4.8	4.2	−6.3	−29 to 4	32.9	23.4	−6.5	− 0.2
Grand Metropolitan 10pc Cv. 91-96	121.90	87.00	120.2	73-78	11.8	12.0	15.8	6 to 22	15.2	21.1	7.9	− 8.0
Hanson Trust 6½pc Cv. 88-93	4.51	87.50	57.1	76-86	7.6	8.0	9.4	5 to 28	32.7	35.9	4.0	− 5.3
Hewden-Stuart 7pc Cv. 1995	0.86	135.00	280.0	75-95	5.3	4.5	−10.7	−37 to 3	56.8	48.2	−5.7	5.0
Lyons J. 7½pc Cv. 1981	3.60	72.00	22.7	75-81	10.4	14.9	120.0	90 to 158	11.9	29.6	54.1	−65.9
Mercantile Credit 9pc Cv. 1980	13.68	76.00	138.0	76-80	12.3	17.0	189.9	62 to 190	0.0	30.4	115.8	−74.0
Scottish Auto 10pc Cv. 85-90	2.00	55.00	166.0	75-85	18.5	19.5	14.3	− 5 to 38	42.1	51.4	19.4	5.1
Slough Estates 10pc Cv. 87-90	5.50	135.00	125.0	78-87	7.5	6.1	31.7	25 to 35	24.3	55.3	30.3	− 1.4
Tozer, Kemsley 8pc Cv. 1981	7.23	83.00	153.8	74-79	9.6	11.7	31.6	23 to 68	15.8	24.3	13.0	−18.5
Wilk. Match 10pc Cv. 83-98	11.10	84.00	40.0	76-83	11.9	12.1	68.0	41 to 80	26.0	46.6	41.2	−26.8

● 22 Ordinary "A" shares (non-voting), plus £50 unsecured loan stock.

* Number of Ordinary shares into which £100 nominal of convertible stock is convertible. † The extra cost of investment in convertible expressed as per cent. of the cost of the equity in the convertible stock. ‡ Three-month range. § Income on number of Ordinary shares into which £100 nominal of convertible stock is convertible. This income, expressed in pence, is summed from present time until income on Ordinary shares is greater than income on £100 nominal of convertible or the final conversion date, whichever is earlier. Income is assumed to grow at 5 per cent. per annum and is present valued at 15 per cent. per annum. ¶ Income on £100 of convertible. Income is summed until conversion and present valued at 15 per cent. per annum. ♡ This is income of the convertible less income of the underlying equity expressed as per cent. of the value of the underlying equity. ◇ The difference between the premium and income Difference expressed as per cent. of the value of underlying equity. + is an indication of relative cheapness. − is an indication of relative dearness.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Markets up again on hopes for Government's pay plan

Index rises 15.2 to 323.3 and 27.7 on the week

ACCOUNT DEALING DATES

*First Declara- Dealings	tions	Last Dealings	Account Day
Jun. 16	Jun. 26	Jun. 27	July 8
Jun. 30	July 10	July 11	July 22
July 14	July 24	July 25	Aug. 5

* "New time" dealings may take place from 9.30 a.m. two business days earlier.

Encouraged by hopes that the TUC will accept the Government's proposed 10 per cent. pay limit, stock markets ended a volatile week very firmly. British Funds made a particularly good showing. The start of dealings in the further tranche of Treasury 12¾ per cent., 1995, went well, the stock closing with a ¾ premium over the issue price of 88¼. Other gains in this area extended to a point and occasionally more. Mediums were up to ½ better but, held back by suggestions of dearer short-term interest rates. Short-dated issues had gains limited to ¼. The Government Securities index rose 0.54 to 59.33, making a rise of one full point on the week.

After the previous day's late improvement, leading industrials responded further to a very light demand and closing gains ranged to 10 and often more. The FT 30-share index closed at the best of the day with a rise of 15.2 at 323.3 for a week's gain of 27.7. Stock shortage was an important factor in the improvement, and the announcement during the morning that the small broking firm of Blount Black and Gerrard had been "hammered" scarcely affected sentiment.

Second-line equities firmed in sympathy with the leaders. Gains led rises by 5—2 in FT-quoted Industrials, while the FT-Actuaries All-share index added 2.9 per cent. to 139.23. Overall, it was a very quiet day and the level of markings dropped to 5,173 compared with 5,840 on Wednesday and 6,461 on Monday.

Gilts bought

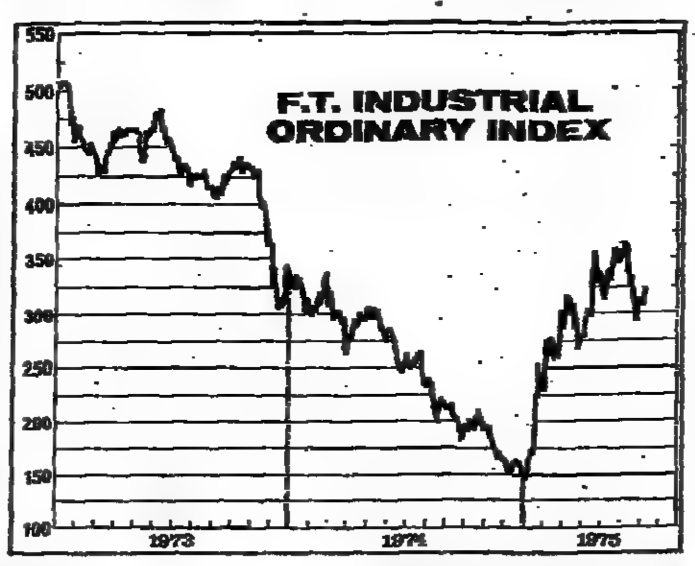
Gilts enjoyed a good day's trade and prices advanced on a broad front. A lot of interest was centred on the long-end of the market, where demand for the further tranche of Treasury 12¾ per cent., 1995, left the stock at a premium of ¾ over the issue price of 88¼. Other gains in the longs extended to a point or more with the emphasis on low-coupon issues. This was also the case in mediums and shorts, which recorded gains to ½ and ¼ respectively.

With Wall Street closed for independence day, the investment currency market attracted very little business: the premium drifted down to 93¾ per cent. before picking up to close half a point easier on balance at 94½ per cent. Yesterday's SE conversion factor was 0.6105 (0.6127).

Midland lead rally

With the approaching Banks interim dividend season on buyers minds, Midland closed 15 up at 263p, while Lloyds (who report on July 25) added 13 to 223p. Barclays improved 10 to 275p and National Westminster gained 9 to 227p. Bank of Scotland rose 8 to 245p in sympathy. Discounts closed mixed with Alexanders 3 harder at 188p ahead of Monday's interim figures. Allen Harvey and Ross, on the other hand, ran back 10 to 300p. Merchant banks found support. Hambros added 10 to 180p and Hill Samuel improved 5 to 86p.

Insurances ended a volatile week on a firm note. Sun Alliance gained 10 to 390p and Guardian Royal Exchange closed 8 dearer at 182p. Brentnall Beard improved 3 to 35p on further consideration of the first-half figures.



Buyers in a market short of stock helped Breweries close with some good gains. Arthur Guinness put on 6 to 117p and Bass Charrington gained 4 to 97p, while Allied added 3½ to 66p. Still awaiting further news from Ellerman Line on the bid situation, J. W. Cameron improved 5 more to a 1975 "high" of 117p. Elsewhere, Distillers (preliminary results due on Thursday July 17), were supported up to 147p, for a fresh gain of 8 on the day and a rise of 17 on the week. In a thin market, Teacher (Distillers) rose 12 to 202p.

Buildings were better where changed. Marchwiel, 90p, and Taylor Woodrow, 286p, put on 6 apiece, while Associated Portland Cement were raised 3 to 144p. Redland were quoted ex the "rights" issue at 82p, while the new nil-paid shares were finally 11½p premium, after 9½p premium, following a fair turnover. Watts Blake rose 5 to 95p, as did Geo. Wimpey to 120p. Awaiting fresh developments in the bid situation, A. Gunn moved up 5 to 60p. Bambergers hardened 2 to 58p in front of Monday's results, while Press comment left Southern Construction and Whatlings both a shade firmer at 8½p and 7½p respectively. London Brick were also popular at 52p, up 3.

ICI moved up 4 to 268p, making a rise on the week of 18. Elsewhere in Chemicals, Albright and Wilson hardened 2 to 67p and Fisons advanced 4 to 372p.

GEC higher

Electrical leaders made modest progress in light trading. GEC continued to benefit from the second-half advance in profits and closed 3 higher at 130p, after 132p, for a two-day gain of 7. Similar improvements occurred in EMI, 185p, and BICC, 123p, while Plessey hardened 2 to 74p. Reyrolle Parsons, however, shed 2 to 48p, while Thorn Electrical lost an initial gain of 4 to close unaltered on the day at 164p. Elsewhere, Ultra Electronic rose 4½ more to 24p for a two-day advance of 10 on satisfaction with the profits expansion. Racal Electronics moved ahead 15 to 229p in a thin market, while BSR added 5 at 73p on further consideration of their large overseas earnings. Ever Ready, 77p, and Chloride, 98p, both ended around 5 firmer.

British Home Stores featured quietly firm Stores with a rise of 10 to 314p. Marks and Spencer improved 4 to 203p on further consideration of the chairman's encouraging remarks at the annual meeting, while Debenhams, 66p, and Burton Group "A," 55p, put on 2 apiece. UDS were supported up to 89p, a rise of 3. W. H. Smith "A" regained 6 at 388p, but modest losses were marked against Knott Mill, 15½p, and Raybeck, 36½p. Awaiting Monday's preliminary statement, Henderson-Kenton held at 21p. Mail Orders edged higher with Empire Stores and Grattan Warehouses both closing 3 harder at 95p and 77p respectively.

An erratic week in the Engineering leaders ended with prices rising quite sharply on fresh small selling in a market short of stock. Tube Investments were particularly good, gaining 14 to 266p, for a rise on the week of 32. GKN, 237p, and Hawker Siddeley, 266p, both added 8, while Vickers improved 4 to 131p and John Brown hardened 3 to 54p. Elsewhere, a bear squeeze left John Brockhouse 11 higher at 140p, after 142p. Delta Metal improved 4 to 64½p and Pegler Hattersley improved a similar amount to 112p, with the "new" nil-paid shares rising 4 to 10p premium. Howard Machinery, on the other hand, fell 10 to 60p following the profits setback, and M. Mole cheapened 1½ late to a 1975 "low" of 8½p on the final dividend omission and trading loss.

Foods closed on a firm note. John Sainsbury, at 146p, recouped 4 of the previous day's fall of 7, while Tate and Lyle, 227p, and Cavenham, 127p, put on 8 apiece. Associated Dairies rallied 7 to 162p, while gains of 4 were seen in Manbre and Garton, 118p, Northern Foods, 70p, and Kinloch (Provision Merchants), 124p. Avana Group closed a shade better at 31p on the increased dividend and higher profits. Biscuit manufacturers had Associated 3 firmer at 51p and United 4 better at 96p. Adams Foods unaltered at 23p, made no apparent response to the "right" issue news. In Supermarkets, Tesco hardened a penny to 43p following the chairman's statement.

Dunbee-Combex good

After Thursday's late rally, miscellaneous Industrial leaders pressed further ahead in a thin business to close near the day's best. Glaxo added 11 at 348p and Boots rose 8 to 211p, while Beecham ended 5 firmer at 287p, after 289p. Gains of 10 were recorded in Rank "A," 155p, and Reckitt and Colman, 321p. After the previous day's loss of 5 on the Ravenhead plant closure decision, Pilkington picked up smartly to finish 11 to the good at 207p, after 210p. In contrast, Wilkinson Match shed 2 to 122p: the results are due on July 15. Elsewhere, Dunbee-Combex-Marx featured with an advance of 15 to 107p in response to the "rights" offer news and forecast rise in dividend. Harris Lebus improved 3 to 39p on the increased first-half profits, while also on interim results, Flexello Castors put on 2 to 34p. Speculative interest on the Dentsply bid situation left AD International 4 up at 98p. Smiths Industries remained unsettled by the "rights" offer and nine-months' profits and closed 3 easier at 115 for a two-day loss of 11.

Lucas Industries were a firm feature in Motors, rising 6 to 111p. Dunlop gained 2½ to 30½p, while Rolls-Royce hardened a penny to 60p. Further consideration of the interim results left T. Cowie 2 up at 23p. Elsewhere in Garages, H. and J. Quick gained 3 to 14p.

Newspapers and Papers mirrored the firm market conditions. Thomson Organisation rallied 4 to 177p and Daily Mail "A" regained 5 at 158p. Associated Newspapers, ahead of next Wednesday's preliminary figures, hardened 2 to 86p. Also wanted were Pearson Longman, 3 up at 80p, and DRG, 5 higher at 107p.

Property leaders bounced up in thin trading, with rises of 8 being secured by Land Securities, 184p, and MEPC, 119p. English Property closed 2 better at 63½p, after 64½p, and British Land 1½ harder at 18p.

Oil leaders were caught up in the general market advance, moving ahead strongly to close at the day's best. British Petroleum finished 22 to the good at 530p and Shell Transport 13 up at 315p, although Royal Dutch moved aimlessly with the investment premium to close ¼ off at £28¾, after £28½. Ultramar improved 8 to 186p, while Burmah closed a penny firmer at 32p.

Overseas Traders made a generally firm showing, with James Finlay closing 5 up at 132p on the chairman's statement with the full report. Paterson Zochonis, however, declined 10 to 360p.

Features were few and far between in Trusts and Financials. Dalgety attracted buyers to close 7 higher at 216p, while following an investment recommendation Thomas Jourdan improved a penny to 12p. J. F. Nash, however, cheapened 1 to 40p in response to the first-half loss.

Cessnock hardened 10 to 175p in otherwise idle Teas.

Golds steady

Gold shares staged a modest recovery yesterday after the falls of the previous three days. Turnover was restricted by the U.S. market being closed for Independence Day but scattered buying from the Cape and a hardening of the bullion price were enough to rally prices. The Gold Mines index recouped 1.7 to 382.4 but was still 27.3 lower on the week.

Gold was 40 cents higher at $164.50 per ounce but 50 cents easier over the longer period. The result of last Monday's second U.S. Treasury auction, which was heavily oversubscribed, had little market impact. The main reason for the overall decline in share prices was the setback in the investment premium which closed yesterday at 94½ per cent. after being 106¾ per cent. earlier in the week.

Financials ended with mixed fortunes and generally narrow movements in either direction.

Reflecting firmer home markets overnight, Australian issues were generally higher.

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

—	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 27	A year ago
Government Secs.	59.33	58.79	58.85	58.20	57.75	58.33	56.08
Fixed Interest	58.64	58.29	58.28	57.86	57.65	57.92	54.84
Industrial Ordinary	323.3	308.1	315.3	318.5	291.8	295.6	280.1
Gold Mines	382.4	380.7	392.4	404.2	418.2	409.7	298.5
Ord. Div. Yld. %	6.28	6.58	6.44	6.46	6.94	6.85	7.97
Earnings Yld. % (full)	18.57	19.35	18.93	18.98	20.52	20.23	21.11
P/E Ratio (net) (a) (b)	7.70	7.38	7.55	7.53	6.96	7.05	6.64
Dealings marked	5,173	5,840	6,926	5,812	6,461	5,762	5,809
Equity turnover £m.	—	43.73	90.56	60.15	58.33	56.72	32.20
Equity bargains total	—	13,048	21,676	15,597	15,789	16,569	10,039

10 a.m. 315.1. 11 a.m. 314.6. Noon 321.6. 1 p.m. 321.6. 2 p.m. 322.1. 3 p.m. 323.0.
Latest Index 01-246 8026.
(a) Based on 52 per cent. corporation tax. (b) Nil=7.63.
Basis 100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Fixed Int. 1928. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35. Gold Mines 12/9/55. S.E. Activity July-Dec. 1942.

HIGHS AND LOWS

—	1975 High	1975 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
Govt. Secs.	62.54 (20/3)	49.18 (3/1)	127.4 (9/1/35)	49.18 (3/1/75)
Fixed Int.	62.41 (21/3)	50.53 (3/1)	150.4 (28/11/47)	50.53 (3/1/75)
Ind. Ord.	366.5 (30/4)	146.0 (6/1)	543.6 (30/5/72)	49.4 (26/6/40)
Gold Mines	442.3 (22/5)	280.8 (30/1)	442.3 (22/5/75)	43.5 (26/10/71)

S.E. ACTIVITY

—	July 4	July 3
Daily—		
Gilt-Edged	189.3	190.8
Industrials	186.4	191.0
Speculative	80.3	55.3
Totals	117.7	132.9
5-day Av'rge—		
Gilt-Edged	173.9	168.5
Industrials	198.7	205.3
Speculative	59.0	62.6
Totals	137.6	140.2

F.T.—ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES

These indices are the joint compilation of the Financial Times, The Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries

EQUITY GROUPS — GROUPS & SUB-SECTIONS. Figures in parentheses show number of stocks per section.

	Equity Groups	Fri. July 4 Index No.	Day's Change %	Est. Earnings Yield % (Max.) (Corp. Tax 52%)	Gross Div. Yield % (ACT at 35%)	Est. P/E Ratio (net) (Corp. Tax 52%)	Est. P/E Ratio (nil) (Corp. Tax 52%)	Thurs. July 3 Index No.	Wed. July 2 Index No.	Tues. July 1 Index No.	Monday June 30 Index No.	Year ago (approx.) Index No.	1975 High	1975 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
1	CAPITAL GOODS (180)	118.85	+2.5	20.08	6.75	7.42	7.42	116.18	118.71	114.09	108.94	88.57	131.26 (6/6)	51.78 (6/1)	206.37 (4/5/72)	15.70 (15/12/74)
2	Building Materials (30)	101.26	+2.4	19.47	7.77	7.90	7.89	98.85	102.59	97.81	92.46	89.01	117.40 (22/4)	46.11 (6/1)	233.84 (26/6/72)	44.27 (11/12/74)
3	Contracting, Construction (23)	217.98	+2.6	17.09	4.14	8.78	8.78	212.52	217.48	200.56	195.08	149.17	251.61 (25/4)	74.74 (6/1)	389.55 (19/6/72)	71.48 (12/12/74)
4	Electricals (16)	224.44	+2.8	18.66	5.13	7.95	7.93	218.42	221.12	213.04	201.79	180.48	234.64 (6/6)	90.49 (2/1)	350.04 (4/5/72)	84.71 (25/6/62)
5	Engineering (Heavy) (13)	139.21	+0.6	25.15	7.62	6.06	6.06	138.44	141.41	137.51	132.09	97.52	159.79 (22/4)	64.39 (2/1)	202.57 (6/6/73)	64.39 (2/1/75)
6	Engineering (General) (65)	102.84	+2.2	21.52	7.90	5.89	5.88	100.65	103.15	100.42	95.12	73.90	117.40 (6/6)	46.45 (6/1)	168.59 (4/6/72)	45.45 (6/1/75)
7	Machine and Other Tools (10)	41.61	+1.0	19.70	8.72	7.67	7.67	41.10	41.84	41.49	40.66	32.77	48.98 (20/5)	20.11 (2/1)	136.70 (4/7/66)	19.96 (13/12/74)
8	Miscellaneous (23)	107.94	+1.8	22.59	7.25	5.55	5.55	106.08	106.28	102.89	99.72	81.73	121.76 (6/6)	49.85 (6/1)	177.41 (27/4/72)	49.85 (6/1/75)
9	CONSUMER GOODS (DURABLE) (58)	95.63	+1.7	20.51	7.15	7.23	7.22	94.16	95.79	91.90	78.78	76.10	93.15 (6/6)	38.39 (6/1)	227.78 (21/4/72)	38.39 (6/1/75)
10	Electronics, Radio TV etc. (15)	100.42	+2.6	20.02	5.18	7.27	7.26	97.88	99.83	95.94	90.99	99.33	106.34 (6/6)	44.28 (6/1)	257.41 (19/5/72)	42.85 (12/12/74)
11	Household Goods (15)	127.85	+0.4	32.74	8.06	4.47	4.47	127.34	128.29	124.64	122.68	125.00	146.90 (23/4)	64.55 (6/1)	263.22 (4/5/72)	63.92 (17/12/74)
12	Motors and Distributors (28)	46.76	+1.0	16.34	9.71	9.72	9.66	45.28	46.36	45.97	42.29	39.08	50.91 (6/6)	19.91 (6/1)	170.59 (15/1/69)	19.91 (6/1/75)
13	CONSUMER GOODS (NON-DURABLE) (166)	132.16	+3.1	15.52	6.29	9.34	9.30	128.15	132.52	127.06	120.90	97.72	146.45 (6/6)	61.98 (6/1)	226.08 (16/3/72)	61.41 (13/12/74)
14	Breweries (16)	150.74	+3.8	13.29	5.85	11.34	11.34	145.26	149.19	141.67	138.82	109.93	163.83 (6/6)	75.58 (6/1)	281.87 (28/11/72)	69.47 (13/12/74)
15	Wines and Spirits (8)	172.23	+4.7	15.07	5.45	11.28	11.28	164.54	169.29	158.89	153.72	126.14	176.43 (6/6)	80.42 (6/1)	257.40 (15/7/72)	76.86 (15/12/74)
16	Entertainment, Catering (16)	150.09	+4.3	14.77	7.40	10.09	10.09	143.91	149.50	140.42	138.76	105.15	158.44 (27/6)	55.28 (6/1)	329.99 (12/12/72)	54.83 (6/1/75)
17	Food Manufacturing (22)	145.82	+2.0	14.57	5.49	9.56	9.52	141.06	145.89	139.09	135.36	98.56	166.57 (6/6)	62.03 (2/1)	211.66 (1/5/72)	59.77 (11/12/74)
18	Food Retailing (16)	126.55	+3.1	12.56	5.07	11.50	11.50	122.54	127.49	120.20	113.22	86.86	149.17 (4/6)	57.15 (2/1)	255.08 (15/1/72)	54.25 (11/12/74)
19	Newspapers, Publishing (15)	130.41	+1.6	16.52	7.35	9.27	9.27	126.59	131.57	124.82	118.68	115.14	152.14 (6/6)	55.08 (6/1)	260.29 (12/1/72)	55.08 (6/1/75)
20	Packaging and Paper (13)	91.95	+5.9	26.08	7.94	5.65	5.63	88.47	90.80	87.65	82.72	69.58	107.12 (2/6)	45.46 (6/1)	155.69 (28/4/72)	45.46 (6/1/75)
21	Stores (30)	109.20	+2.4	15.05	5.95	11.57	11.57	105.68	109.67	105.80	100.98	80.77	122.94 (20/6)	52.65 (6/1)	204.59 (18/5/72)	52.65 (6/1/75)
22	Textiles (21)	136.77	+3.3	25.51	7.76	4.65	4.54	131.48	137.68	132.97	125.15	115.60	145.07 (27/5)	62.91 (6/1)	255.72 (17/5/69)	62.66 (11/12/74)
23	Tobacco (3)	195.44	+4.3	17.12	6.89	8.69	8.69	186.56	191.68	187.60	177.21	154.52	199.16 (10/3)	109.92 (6/1)	359.16 (2/2/72)	94.34 (13/6/62)
24	Toys and Games (6)	40.19	+5.8	31.43	7.67	4.45	4.45	38.72	39.47	38.58	37.90	37.03	44.06 (6/6)	20.92 (6/1)	135.72 (16/1/70)	20.92 (6/1/75)
	OTHER GROUPS (92)															
25	Chemicals (24)	167.79	+2.9	20.97	5.40	6.83	6.85	165.11	168.13	162.46	152.79	120.60	189.17 (6/6)	75.14 (6/1)	201.92 (31/1/69)	71.20 (11/12/74)
26	Office Equipment (10)	86.56	+5.0	16.74	6.13	8.07	8.07	82.46	86.45	81.84	78.29	89.02	104.76 (17/4)	45.34 (2/1)	246.06 (1/9/72)	45.34 (2/1/75)
27	Shipping (12)	359.28	+2.8	25.35	7.08	5.10	4.94	350.12	340.56	355.01	318.94	300.11	401.84 (10/5)	194.38 (6/1)	517.00 (7/12/72)	90.80 (29/6/62)
28	Miscellaneous (46)	135.42	+2.2	19.56	7.27	7.45	7.44	132.46	136.37	129.77	124.74	108.82	155.58 (6/5)	60.39 (6/1)	258.86 (2/5/72)	60.39 (6/1/75)
29	INDUSTRIAL GROUP (496)	129.09	+2.8	18.00	6.40	6.02	6.00	125.57	129.22	124.14	118.20	96.38	145.44 (6/6)	59.19 (6/1)	220.17 (1/6/72)	59.01 (13/12/74)
30	OILS (4)	289.34	+4.5	25.43	5.24	4.22	5.93	277.51	281.91	284.21	275.42	182.95	296.47 (4/6)	105.66 (2/1)	451.66 (29/5/69)	87.46 (29/5/62)
31	500 SHARE INDEX	142.41	+3.0	19.17	6.22	7.02	6.88	138.21	141.96	137.41	131.06	106.60	156.14 (6/6)	66.49 (6/1)	227.95 (16/5/72)	63.49 (13/12/74)
32	FINANCIAL GROUP (100)	127.94	+3.0	—	5.64	—	—	124.21	127.49	123.71	116.17	97.99	148.46 (20/5)	56.30 (6/1)	241.41 (11/4/72)	55.88 (13/12/74)
33	Banks (6)	150.56	+4.5	24.71	5.24	6.03	6.03	144.09	146.45	147.72	135.34	124.85	177.11 (6/6)	62.56 (2/1)	286.32 (20/7/72)	62.44 (12/12/74)
34	Discount Houses (9)	144.81	+0.1	—	6.29	—	—	144.62	144.79	140.20	139.49	115.52	169.27 (7/3)	84.13 (6/1)	293.13 (2/6/72)	81.40 (10/12/74)
35	Hire Purchase (5)	83.76	+0.8	29.90	10.82	4.46	4.09	83.06	88.89	86.06	80.58	168.66	134.39 (10/3)	42.21 (6/1)	433.72 (4/5/72)	38.88 (11/12/74)
36	Insurance (Life) (9)	106.75	+5.4	—	6.26	—	—	106.12	109.19	105.47	96.76	79.66	127.97 (23/4)	44.88 (2/1)	194.46 (15/3/72)	44.88 (2/1/75)
37	Insurance (Composite) (7)	100.80	+2.2	—	6.55	—	—	98.66	101.94	99.11	93.40	69.22	123.90 (20/5)	44.47 (2/1)	165.75 (21/4/72)	43.96 (13/12/74)
38	Insurance (Brokers) (8)	192.01	+2.0	10.60	4.41	14.05	14.05	188.55	192.38	185.22	176.62	127.27	211.80 (20/5)	68.96 (7/1)	262.57 (12/12/73)	55.96 (16/12/74)
39	Merchant Banks (18)	81.01	+1.3	—	7.48	—	—	79.95	81.60	77.99	74.54	79.46	94.97 (7/3)	31.21 (7/1)	278.97 (1/5/72)	31.21 (7/1/75)
40	Property (32)	178.60	+5.1	4.51	3.41	34.21	35.00	173.16	178.05	164.65	159.69	118.57	241.22 (22/4)	66.19 (7/1)	367.40 (9/11/73)	56.01 (20/4/65)
41	Miscellaneous (5)	71.00	+2.4	14.05	9.34	10.57	10.25	69.32	69.48	67.27	66.59	76.39	78.78 (23/6)	34.78 (10/1)	305.13 (15/5/72)	33.89 (17/12/74)
42	Investment Trusts (50)	156.71	+0.4	3.24	4.44	50.86	50.86	156.13	160.16	154.98	151.69	107.93	178.55 (6/6)	74.40 (6/1)	245.78 (25/4/72)	71.63 (13/12/74)
43	ALL-SHARE INDEX (656)	139.83	+2.9	—	6.00	—	—	135.35	139.99	134.60	128.21	103.41	154.09 (6/6)	62.16 (6/1)	228.18 (1/5/72)	61.92 (13/12/74)
	COMMODITY GROUPS (Not included in 500 or All-Share indices)															
44	Rubbers (10)	427.56	−0.4	12.78	7.70	11.14	10.97	425.96	422.48	414.38	407.63	383.26	325.43 (23/5)	281.66 (2/1)	565.37 (25/7/73)	84.68 (25/8/65)
45	Teas (10)	100.75	+0.2	19.11	9.92	6.65	6.15	100.57	100.06	100.06	100.06	89.41	100.75 (4/7)	76.76 (10/1)	121.47 (1/5/72)	59.72 (17/10/74)
46	Coppers (3)	358.99	−0.4	30.48	19.41	1.98	1.98	390.39	407.19	407.19	410.36	354.11	467.74 (27/5)	374.38 (22/1)	587.79 (15/7/73)	94.08 (29/4/62)
47	Mining Finance (11)	132.26	—	9.23	4.00	11.86	11.82	132.26	134.52	135.53	137.52	85.73	141.54 (30/5)	80.58 (22/1)	175.90 (28/9/64)	66.31 (30/9/74)
48	Tins (8)	98.18	−0.7	10.39	8.44	12.40	10.65	96.85	96.97	96.43	96.82	74.38	114.49 (5/6)	56.91 (6/1)	126.43 (12/1/73)	54.83 (27/6/71)
49	Overseas Traders (13)	219.74	+1.4	15.96	4.11	7.97	7.95	216.80	218.26	214.72	207.87	—	258.23 (20/5)	97.37 (6/1)	252.23 (20/5/75)	97.37 (6/1/75)

FIXED INTEREST

	Fixed Interest	Friday July 4 Index No.	Yield %	Thurs. July 3	Wed. July 2	Tuesday July 1	Monday June 30	Friday June 27	Thurs. June 26	Wed. June 25	Year ago (approx.)	1975 High	1975 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
1	Consols 2½% yield	—	14.28	14.48	14.48	14.68	14.89	14.66	14.55	14.44	14.93	—	—	—	—
2	20-yr. Govt. Stocks (6)	48.63	15.35	47.83	47.85	47.15	46.74	47.35	47.82	48.11	47.97	53.09 (20/3)	38.27 (3/1)	115.43 (11/9/65)	38.27 (3/1/75)
3	20-yr. Red. Deb. & Loans (15)	46.31	15.89	46.17	46.13	46.12	46.02	46.37	46.39	46.55	44.50	50.68 (21/3)	37.01 (3/1)	113.45 (23/10/65)	37.01 (3/1/75)
4	Investment Trusts Prefs. (15)	43.69	15.86	45.44	43.36	42.26	42.15	42.18	42.01	42.01	40.81	46.57 (20/3)	35.38 (3/1)	114.41 (15/9/65)	34.45 (9/12/74)
5	Coml. and Indl. Prefs. (20)	61.34	15.38	60.88	61.10	60.25	59.71	60.19	59.61	59.48	56.03	66.98 (23/5)	48.85 (3/1)	114.95 (7/10/65)	47.67 (6/1/75)

Section or Group	Base Date	Base Value	Section or Group	Base Date	Base Value
Overseas Traders	31.12.74	100.00	Food Retailing	29.12.67	114.13
Engineering (Heavy)	31.12.71	153.84	Insurance Brokers	29.12.67	96.67
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Share Indices is now available from the Publishers, the Financial Times, Bracken House, Cannon Street, London, EC4P 4BY, price 13p, by inland post 18p. [illegible] NAME CHANGE: British Insulated Callender's Cables has changed its name to BICC.

MONEY + EXCHANGES

Small assistance

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Since May 2, 1975)

Day-to-day credit was in free supply in the London money market yesterday, and the authorities gave a small amount of assistance, by buying Treasury bills from the Discount houses. Government disbursements were greater than revenue transfers to the Exchequer, but the market faced a net take-up of Treasury bills, banks had carried on a shortage from Thursday, there was (as usual before a week-end) a rise in the note circulation, and the authorities held maturing local government bills.

Discount houses paid 8½-9½ per cent. for secured call loans in the earlier and 5½-9½ per cent. broadly over the day. In the inter-bank market, overnight loans were in a range of 2-9½ per cent.

The one-month sterling certificate yield showed little change, at 9½-9¾ per cent., against the previous 9⅝-9¹¹⁄₁₆ per cent., while the three-month ended at 9¾-9⅞ per cent., against 9¹³⁄₁₆-9⅞ per cent., and the one-year eased to 11-10¾ per cent., from 11¼-10⅞ per cent.

At the weekly Treasury bill tender, the average rate of discount rose a shade, by 0.0016 per cent. to 9.4842 per cent. The minimum-accepted bid was unchanged at £97.63½, and bids at this level were met as to about 75 per cent. Applications for the £300m. bills on offer totalled £442.3m., compared with the £544.1m. for the record £350m. offered the previous week. All bills offered were allotted, while next week, a further £300m. will be on tender, against maturities of £150m.

July 4 1975	Sterling Certificate of deposits	Interbank	Local Authority deposits†	Local Auth. negotiable bonds	Finance house deposits	Company deposits	Discount market deposits	Treasury bills ◆	Bank bills ◆	Fine trade bills ◆
Overnight	—	2-10	[illegible]	—	—	8½-10	[illegible]	—	—	—
2 days notice	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 days or ...	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
7 days notice	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
One month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nine months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—
One year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two years	—	12¼-11¾	11¾-12¼	12⅛-13	12½-12	—	—	—	—	—

† Local Authority and finance houses seven days' notice: others seven days' fixed. * Long-term local authority mortgage rate nominally three years 13¾ per cent.; four years 14-14¼ per cent.; five years 14¼-14[illegible] per cent. ◆ Bank bill rates in table are buying rates for prime paper. Buying rates four-month bank bills 9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆ per cent.; four-month trade bills 10⅝-11 per cent. Approximate selling rates for one-month Treasury bills 9-9⁵⁄₁₆ per cent.; two-month 9⅜-9¹⁵⁄₃₂ per cent. Approximate selling rates for one-month bank bills 9½-9⅝ per cent.; two-month [illegible] three-month 9⁹⁄₁₆-9⅝ per cent.; for one-month trade bills 9½-10¼ per cent.; two-month 9¾-10¼ [illegible] per cent.

Finance House Base Rate (published by the Finance Houses Association): 10½ per cent. from May 1. Clearing Bank Deposit Rates for small sums at seven days' notice 6¼ per cent. Clearing Banks Base Rates for lending 9½ per cent. Treasury Bills: Average tender rate of discount 9.4842 per cent.

EXCHANGES AND BULLION

Sterling showed little net change in the foreign exchange market yesterday, against major currencies in general, with its trade-weighted average depreciation in terms of ten units since the Washington Currency Agreement of December, 1971 (as calculated by the Bank of England) closing at the previous 27.8 per cent. Business, with New York celebrating Independence Day, was small. In terms of the dollar, the pound fell 45 points on balance to $2.1905-2.1915. The rate in terms of the dollar opened at $2.1930-2.1940, rose in the morning to $2.1950-2.1960, and fell at one point in the later afternoon to $2.1895-2.1905. The three-month discount on the forward pound widened to 1.55c., from 1.52c. The holiday in New York meant that Morgan Guaranty figures for weighted-average fall of various currencies, as ordinarily given in this column, were not available. The Bank of England's calculation of the pound's weighted fall against ten units since the Washington Agreement stood at 27.9 per cent. at noon and in early dealings.

Gold rose slightly in the London bullion market to $164-165 an ounce, from $163.6-164.6, in modest business. The metal opened at $164-165, and showed no significant variation outside such a spread throughout the day.

The Krugerrand ended in places at a premium of 10 per cent., against the previous 10¼%, in domestic business, while in international dealings its premium ended at 3¼%, against the previous 3¾% (Thursday's premium was mis-reported in yesterday's paper).

EXCHANGE CROSS-RATES

July 4	Frankfurt	New York	Paris	Brussels	London	Amsterdam	Zurich
Frankf't	—	2.388-3905	58.07-17	6.41-48	5.23-25	96.48-58	94.08-16
N. York*	41.87-91	—	24.31-35	2.780-785	2.1870-1890	40.37-40	39.39-42
Paris	171.925-525	4.1112-1212	—	11.487-5115	9.0175-0425	166.175-575	162.0-40
Brussels	14.98-15.02	35.81-86	8.69-75	—	78.47-85	14.44-50	14.07-13
London	5.23¼-24¼	2.1905-15	9.01¾-02¾	78.40-60	—	5.42¼-43¼	5.56¼-57¼
Am'rdam	103.52-57	2.4772-97	60.196-245	6.9195-9295	5.4275-475	—	97.51-56
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

U.S. $ in Montreal. U.S. $=102.03-04 Canadian cents. Canadian $ in New York. [illegible] U.S. cents. U.S. $ in Milan 637.30. Sterling in Milan 1397.80. *Rates for July 3.

EURO-CURRENCY INTEREST RATES*

July 4 1975	Sterling	U.S. Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Dutch guilder	W. German mark	Swiss franc
†Short term	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 days notice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Euro-French deposit rates: short-term [illegible] per cent.; seven days' notice [illegible] per cent.; three months [illegible] per cent.; six months [illegible] per cent.; one year [illegible] per cent. Long-term Eurodollar deposits: two years [illegible] per cent.; three years [illegible] per cent.; four years [illegible] per cent.; five years [illegible] per cent. The following nominal rates were quoted for London dollar certificates of deposit: one month [illegible] per cent.; three months [illegible] per cent.; six months [illegible] per cent.; one year [illegible] per cent. * Rates are nominal closing rates. † Short-term rates are call for sterling, U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars and two days' notice for guilders and Swiss francs.

FORWARD RATES

	One month	Three months
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amst'dam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cop'n'hgn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]

Six-month forward dollar [illegible]. 12-month [illegible].

LG INDEX GOLD 163-165

CORAL INDEX Close 318-323

OTHER MARKETS

	£	Note Rates
Argentina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]
H'ngKong	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iran	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kuwait	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luxemb'rg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Zealand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saudi Arab.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]

C$1= [illegible]. U.S. rem. [illegible]. Rate given for Argentina is free rate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

July 4 1975	Bank Rate %	Day's Spread	Close
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cop'nh'gn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Rates given are for convertible francs. Financial franc [illegible].

BASE LENDING RATES

AFI International ... 9½%
Allied Irish Banks Ltd. ... 9½%
Anglo-Portuguese Bank ... 10 %
Henry Ansbacher ... 10½%
Banco de Bilbao ... 9½%
Banco de Jerez ... 10½%
Bank of Cyprus ... [illegible]
Banque du Rhone S.A. ... [illegible]
Barclays Bank ... [illegible]
Barnett, Christie Ltd. ... 11 %
Bremar Holdings Ltd. ... [illegible]
Brit. Bank of Mid. East ... [illegible]
■ Brown Shipley ... [illegible]
Cayzer, Bowater Co. Ltd. ... [illegible]
Cedar Holdings ... 10 %
■ Charterhouse Japhet ... [illegible]
C. E. Coates ... [illegible]
Consolidated Credits ... 12 %
Continental Trade Bk. ... [illegible]
Co-operative Bank ... [illegible]
Copleys Bank ... [illegible]
Corinthian Securities ... [illegible]
Credit Lyonnais ... [illegible]
G. R. Dawes ... [illegible]
Duboff Brothers ... [illegible]
Duncan Lawrie ... [illegible]
English Transcont. ... [illegible]
First London Secs. ... [illegible]
■ Antony Gibbs ... [illegible]
Goode Durrant Trust ... [illegible]
Greyhound Guaranty ... [illegible]
Grindlays Bank ... [illegible]
■ Guinness Mahon ... [illegible]
■ Hambros Bank ... [illegible]
Hawtin & Partners ... [illegible]
■ Hill Samuel ... [illegible]
C. Hoare & Co. ... [illegible]
Julian S. Hodge ... [illegible]
Industrial Bank of Scot. ... [illegible]
Jacobs, Kroll ... [illegible]
Keyser Ullmann ... [illegible]
Kingsnorth Securities ... [illegible]
Knowsley & Co. Ltd. ... [illegible]
Lloyds Bank ... [illegible]
London & European ... [illegible]
London Mercantile ... [illegible]
Midland Bank ... [illegible]
■ Samuel Montagu ... [illegible]
■ Morgan Grenfell ... [illegible]
National Westminster ... [illegible]
Northern Comm. Trust ... [illegible]
Norwich General Trust ... [illegible]
Portman Guaranty ... [illegible]
P. S. Refson & Co. ... [illegible]
Rossminster Accept'cs ... [illegible]
Royal Trust of Canada ... [illegible]
Schlesinger Limited ... [illegible]
E. S. Schwab ... [illegible]
Security Trust Co. Ltd. ... [illegible]
Shenley Trust ... [illegible]
Standard & Chartered ... [illegible]
Sterling Credit ... [illegible]
Stewart Salmon & Co. ... [illegible]
Thames Guaranty ... 11 %
Trade Development Bk. ... [illegible]
Twentieth Century Bk. ... [illegible]
United Bank of Kuwait ... [illegible]
Wallace Brothers Bank ... [illegible]
Whiteaway Laidlaw ... [illegible]
Williams and Glyn's ... [illegible]
Yorkshire Bank ... [illegible]

■ Members of the Accepting Houses Committee.
* 7-day deposits [illegible]. 1-month deposits [illegible].
† 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under [illegible], up to £25,000 [illegible] and over £25,000 [illegible].
‡ Demand deposits [illegible].
§ Demand deposits [illegible].

INSURANCE BASE RATES

† Atlantic Assurance ... [illegible]
Cannon Assurance ... [illegible]
† Address shown under Insurance and Property Bond table.

GOLD MARKET

	July 4 1975	July 3 1975
Gold Bullion (a fine ounce)		
Close	$164-165	$163.6-164.6
Opening	$164-165	$164-165
Morning fixing	$164.25 (£74.940)	$164.00 (£74.578)
Afternoon fixing	$164.25	$164.00
Gold coins domestically		
Krugerrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Sov'gns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Sov'gns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold coins internationally		
Krugerrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Sov'gns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Sov'gns	[illegible]	[illegible]
$20 Eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]
$10 Eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]
$5 Eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

Jocus Arbuthnot Ltd.♥ (a)(g)
1 Fountain St., M/C. 061-236 9778/5

Units	29.2	30.9xd	+0.2	4.00
Giants Accum.	31.4	33.3	+0.2	4.00
Growth Units	26.4	28.2xd	+0.3	4.20
Growth Accum.	28.7	30.5	+0.3	4.20
Income Units	26.8	29.0xd	+0.2	8.20
Income Acc. Uts.	29.8	33.0	+0.3	8.20
Eur. & Intl. Acc	19.6	20.6	.....	2.70

Abbey Unit Tst. Mgrs. Ltd.♥(a)(g)
2-80, Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury. 0296 5941

Abbey Capital	19.4	20.6	+0.1	4.52
Abbey Income	22.3	23.7	+0.5	6.05
Abbey Inv. Tst. Fd.	24.3	25.8	.....	3.95
Abbey Gen. Tst.	31.0	32.9	+0.6	4.27

Allied Hambro Group♥ (a)(b)
Hambro Hse., Hutton, Brentwood, Essex
01-588 2851 or Billericay (02774) 53180

Allied 1st	47.8	50.9	+0.9	5.32
Brit. Ind. 2nd	45.9	49.1	+0.9	6.06
Growth & Inc. Tst.	25.0	26.8xd	+0.4	5.88
Elect. & Ind. Dev.	21.5	23.0	+0.4	6.16
Met. Min. & C'dty.	35.3	37.8	+0.1	5.53
Allied Capital Tst.	48.7	52.0	+2.0	5.65
High Income	41.1	44.0	+0.4	6.83
Equity Income	25.1	26.9	+0.4	7.02
International	23.0	24.6	+0.1	2.11
High Yield Fund	35.4	37.8	.....	10.58
H. Fund	71.9	76.9xd	+1.5	5.78
H. Income Fund	34.2	36.6	+0.4	7.47
H. Recovery	71.9	76.8	+0.5	8.50
H. Smaller Co's	14.1	15.1xd	−0.1	7.65
2nd Smaller Co's	18.7	20.0	−0.1	8.34
H. Accum. Fund	19.2	20.6	+0.4	4.92
Secs. of America	43.1	46.1xd	.....	2.93
H. Exempt July 1	115.5	123.2	.....	6.57

Archway Unit Tst. Mgs. Ltd.♥ (a)(c)
M. St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 01-283 4141

Archway Cap. Fund	86.2	91.7xd	.....	4.26
Archway Inc. Fd.	120.8	128.5xd	.....	6.49

*Prices at June 18. Next sub. day July 18

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.♥ (a)(g)
Unicorn Hse., 252 Romford Rd., E7 01-534 5521
35, Castle St., Edinburgh, EH2 031-226 5013

Unicorn America	30.0	32.1	+0.2	2.45
Do. Aust. Acc.	58.0	62.7	+0.5	3.58
Do. Aust. Inc.	48.5	52.4	+0.3	3.58
Do. Capital	49.8	53.0	.....	4.50
Do. Exempt Tst.	56.0	58.3	.....	6.98
Do. Extra Income	17.7	18.8	.....	9.59

Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd.♥ (x)(c)
Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd. (x) (c)

Brown Shipley	136.3	141.3	.....	6.50
Accum. Units	155.0	160.8	.....	6.50

*Prices on July 1. Next sub. day July 8.

Canada Life Unit Tst. Mngrs. Ltd.♥
2-6 High St., Potters Bar, Herts. P. Bar 7751122

Can. Life Gen. Dist.	26.1	27.5	+0.6	4.49
Do. Gen. Accum.	28.9	30.5	+0.8	4.49
Do. Inc. Dist.	23.9	25.1	+0.6	8.62
Do. Inc. Accum.	26.6	28.0	+0.7	8.62

Carliol Unit Fd. Mgrs. Ltd.♥ (a)(c)
Carliol Unit Fd. Mgrs. Ltd. (a)

Carliol	55.9	58.4	—	3.55
Do. Accum. Units	61.4	63.9	—	3.55

Next dealing day July 16

Charterhouse Japhet♥
1, Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999

C.J. Internat'l	20.6	22.8	.....	2.35
Accum. Units	22.6	24.2	.....	2.33
C.J. Income	26.4	28.2	.....	8.96
C.J. Euro. Fin.	25.6	27.4	.....	2.20
Accum. Units	27.6	29.4	.....	2.20
C.J. Fd. Inv. Tst.	22.6	24.2	.....	3.68
Accum. Units	24.2	25.8	.....	3.68

Prices on June 11. Next dealing June 18.

Confederation Funds Mgt. Ltd.♥ (a)
120 Regent St., W1R 6AY. 01-437 8040

Growth Fund	21.1	22.2	.....	5.88

Cosmopolitan Fund Managers.
47/57 Gresham St., EC2V 7EP. 01-600 4747/8.

Cosmopoln. Gth. Fd.	15.4	17.2	+0.1	3.95

Coyne Investment Mgmt. Ltd.
73-80, Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury. 0296 5941

Coyne Growth	21.3	22.9	+0.2	5.00

The Crescent Group♥ (a)(g)
Crescent Unit Tst. Mgrs. Ltd.
4, Melville Cres., Edinburgh 3. 031-226 4931
81, Fountain St., Manchester. 061-236 5685

Crescent Growth	17.0	18.0	−0.1	5.31
Cres. Internat'l	38.7	42.5	+0.3	2.72
Cres. High Dist.	31.6	33.9	+0.4	7.57
Cres. Reserves	27.3	29.5	+0.8	4.75

Discretionary Unit Fund Managers

[illegible]

The British Life Office Ltd.♥ (a)
Reliance Hse., Tunbridge Wells, Kt. 0892 22271

BL British Life	37.4	39.6	+0.8	5.58
BL Balanced*	27.2	28.8	.....	5.19
BL Capital*	28.5	30.2	.....	3.85
BL Dividend*	25.3	26.8	.....	10.55

*Prices on July 2. Next dealing July 9.

G. & A. Un. Tst. Mgrs. Ltd.♥ (a)(b)
5, Rayleigh Rd., Brentwood. (0277) 227300

G. & A.	21.9	23.4	+0.5	5.70

Gartmore Fund Managers♥
2, St. Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531

British Trust	31.5	33.8	+0.4	4.58
High Income Tst.	28.8	30.1	−0.1	12.24
(2) Overseas Tst.	25.6	27.5	−0.1	1.98

REGIONAL MARKETS

Following the merger last year of U.K. stock exchanges, a selection of the share prices previously shown under regional headings is presented below with quotations on London. Irish issues, most of which are not officially listed in London, are shown separately and with prices as on the Irish exchange.

Albany Inv. 20p	14	.....	Gardner (L.)	58	.....	Shiloh Spinn.	25	.....
Ash Spinning	35	.....	Graig Ship. £1	430	.....	Sindall (Wm.)	43	.....
Bertam	18	.....	Halam Sleigh 10p	8	.....	Vincent (H.)	72	+2
Brady (G.) 'A'	47	.....	Higsons Brew	85	.....	IRISH		
Bdg'wtr. Est. 50p	£125	.....	I.O.M. Stm. £1	128	.....			
Clover Croft	35	.....	Holt (Jos.) 25p	180	.....	Alliance Gas (£1)	58	.....
Craig & Rose £1	310	−2	Kleen-e-Ze	25	−1	Carroll (P. J.)	189	.....
Dundee Ice £1	290	.....	Lovell's Ship £1	125	.....	Clondalkin	46	−2
Dyson (R.A.)	30	.....	N'thn. Goldsmith	82	+2	Concrete Prods.	53	+6
Ellis & McHdy.	57	.....	P.M.A.	35	.....	Goodbody (£1)	38	+2
Evans Fr'k. 10p	30	.....	Pearce (C. H.)	60	.....	Heiton (Hldgs.)	30	.....
Evered	13	.....	Peel Mills	16	.....	Irish Distillers	57	.....
Fife Forge	47	−1	Richards 10p	8	.....	Irish Wire	40	.....
Finlay Pkg. 5p	15	.....	RobbCaledon 5p	33	.....	Jacob	58	.....
Frost & Reed 50p	88	−2	Sayers 12½p	7	−1	Sunbeam	11	.....
Gardiner & Sons	11½	.....	Sheff. Refrshmt.	145	.....	Unidare	68	.....

INSURANCE, PROPERTY, BONDS

[illegible]

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS

[illegible]

14, Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.

U.S. Trust Inv. Fnd.	US$13.08	+0.06	0.92

Net asset value Jul 3

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
30, Gresham Street, EC2. 01-600 4555

CMT Ltd. June 28	£10.61	10.88	.....	—
Conv. Bd. July 4	US$8.98		−0.04	—
Energy July 4	US$12.95		+0.02	—
Grsh. St. $Fd. Jn30	$US7.52		.....	—
TMT Ltd. June 12	£11.46	11.76	.....	—

World Wide Growth Management♦
10a, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

World Wide Gth. Fd.	US$12.34	−0.03	—

NOTES

Prices do not include $ premium, where applicable, and are in pence unless otherwise indicated. Yields allow for all buying expenses. a Offered prices include all expenses b Today's prices. c Yield based on offer price. d Estimated. g Distribution free of U.K. taxes. x Offered price includes all expenses except agent's commission. y Offered price includes all expenses if bought through managers. z Previous day's price. ♥ Net of tax on realised capital gains unless indicated by ♦. ¶ Guernsey yield. ‡ Suspended. ☆ Single premium insurance bonds.

FT SHARE INFORMATION SERVICE

**BRITISH FUNDS

1975 High	Low	Stock	Price £	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
		"Shorts" (Lives up to Five Years)				
99½	90¼	Savings 3pc '65-75‡‡	99½	+1/16	3.02	9.22
99⅞	94	Exch 6½pc 1976‡‡	98	......	6.63	9.54
97¼	92	Treasury 6½pc 1976‡‡	96⅞	−1/16	6.71	9.54
99	97	Victory 4pc 1976‡‡	99	......	4.08	—
102	96⅞	Treasury 10½pc 1976‡‡	100	......	10.48	10.32
95	88⅞	Treasury 6¼pc 1977‡‡	94	−1/16	6.63	10.06
93⅜	86¾	Electric 3pc '74-77	93¾	+¼	3.20	6.97
103	96⅞	Treasury 11½pc '77‡‡	101½	......	11.31	10.56
88	84	Treasury 3pc '77‡‡	87½	+1/16	3.41	8.75
89⅞	84½	Transport 4pc '72-77	89¼xd	+¼	4.48	8.97
96	90½	Treasury 9pc 1978‡‡	94	−1/16	9.51	11.36
100	96⅝	Treasury 10½pc '78‡‡	98xd	......	10.71	11.29
87⅞	79	Exchequer 5pc '76-78‡‡	85¾	+⅛	5.83	10.28
103	94	Treasury 11½pc '79‡‡	100⅛	+1/16	11.49	11.42
79⅞	71⅝	Treasury 3pc '79‡‡	78	+1/16	3.83	9.35
81	73⅝	Electric 4¼pc '74-79	79½	+⅛	5.32	10.22
100	96	Treasury 10½pc '79‡‡	97⅛	+1/16	10.81	11.32
79⅞	71	Electric 3½pc '76-79	78¾	+¼	4.44	9.56
95	84	Treasury 9pc 1980‡‡	92½	......	9.73	11.08
95	94⅞	Treasury 9½pc '80‡‡	94⅞	......	10.01	10.83
79	68¼	Treasury 3½pc '77-80	76	+⅛	4.60	9.72
84½	71	Funding 5¼pc '78-80‡‡	80xd	+⅛	6.56	10.53
		Five to Fifteen Years				
75½	66⅛	Treasury 3½pc '79-81	75⅜	+½	4.73	9.59
91⅛	72⅞	Do 8½pc '80-82‡‡	85¼xd	+½	9.89	11.63
104⅛	86⅝	Treasury 12pc 1983‡‡	102⅝	+⅛	12.13	12.19
78	58	Funding 5½pc '82-84‡‡	72¼xd	+½	7.61	10.50
85¼	61⅛	Treasury 8½pc '84-86‡‡	79½xd	+½	10.68	11.85
73¼	51⅜	Funding 6½pc '85-87‡‡	66⅝	+½	9.64	11.62
76¼	53	Treasury 7½pc '85-88‡‡	69⅝xd	+½	11.07	12.55
46½	32⅞	Transport 3pc '78-88	44¼	+1	6.79	11.28
55¼	39¾	Treasury 5pc '86-89	52¼	+¾	9.69	12.25
		Over Fifteen Years				
75½	53¼	Treasury 8¼pc '87-90‡‡	68⅜	+⅝	12.15	13.22
55¾	41⅛	Funding 5¾pc '87-91‡‡	53⅜	+⅝	11.08	12.98
97½	85⅝	Treasury 12½pc '92‡‡	88½xd	+¼	14.11	14.22
54½	40½	Funding 6pc 1993‡‡	51⅜	+⅝	12.12	13.51

Undated

**INTERNATIONAL BANK

**CORPORATION LOANS

COMMONWEALTH & AFRICAN LOANS

LOANS (Miscel.)

FOREIGN BONDS & RAILS

U.S. $ DM Prices exclude inv. $ premium

AMERICANS

S.E. List Premium 63¼% (based on $2.1922 per £)

CANADIANS

S.E. List Premium 63¼% (based on $2.2530 per £)

Conversion factor 0.6105 (0.6127)

††BANKS AND HIRE PURCHASE

Hire Purchase, etc.

BEERS, WINES AND SPIRITS

BUILDING INDUSTRY, TIMBER & ROADS

BUILDING INDUSTRY—Continued

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS, THEATRES AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

DRAPERY AND STORES—Continued

ELECTRICAL AND RADIO

ENGINEERING, MACHINE TOOLS

ENGINEERING—Cont.

FOOD, GROCERIES, ETC.

HOTELS & CATERERS

HOTELS—Continued

INDUSTRIALS (Miscel.)

For Anglo-Thai see Overseas Traders

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هكذا من الأصل

INDUSTRIALS—Continued

1975 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
[illegible]	20	John'n & B. 12½p	30	......	d11.7	3.1	7.5	(11.4)
[illegible]	20	Johnson Clars.	32	......	8.7	1.6	10.5	9.0
[illegible]	120	Johnson Mth. £1	295	......	10.2	φ	5.3	φ
[illegible]	18	Judge Int.	31	......	7.6	3.6	9.4	4.6
[illegible]	14½	Kalamazoo 10p	20	......	16.2	2.7	12.5	4.6
[illegible]	20	Kelsey Ind. 12½p	36	......	d19¾	4.7	10.6	3.1
[illegible]	9	Kennedy Sm. 10p	17	......	14.4	1.0	13.0	11.4
[illegible]	325	Kershaw (A.) 5p	710	+10	240.1	0.7	2.6	120.1
[illegible]	66	Kleeman	190	......	15.6	4.1	3.2	11.9
[illegible]	15	Kode Int.	26	......	4.9	3.5	7.3	6.0
[illegible]	24	L.C.P. Hlds.	46	......	11.2	2.3	9.3	6.9
[illegible]	11	L.K. Ind. Inv.	16	......	d7.8	φ	18.8	φ
[illegible]	13½	L.R.C. Int. 10p	26	+1	26.7	1.9	15.8	4.6
[illegible]	56	Lamson Inds.	75	–2	11	3.5	5.8	7.1
[illegible]	29	Lawtex	29	......	10.3	4.2	13.7	2.2
[illegible]	48	Lead Inds. 50p	99	......	9.4	5.9	7.3	3.6
[illegible]	17	Le Bas (Ed.)	30	......	5.5	6.9	7.1	3.1
[illegible]	15	Lebotf Fobel 10p	35a	......	t14.8	φ	6.5	φ
[illegible]	19	Lebus Harris	39	+3	8	0.2	7.9	—
[illegible]	12	Leigh (L.) 5p	21	......	14.7	5.8	5.4	4.9
[illegible]	35	Leisure Car. 10p	73xd	+2	44.2	φ	9.3	φ
[illegible]	59	Lep Group 10p	168	......	23.6	9.4	2.2	5.8
[illegible]	12	Lesney Prods. 5p	19	......	15.5	7.0	6.4	2.9
[illegible]	13	Letraset 10p	34	+1	12.3	6.8	5.6	3.2
[illegible]	5½	Liden 10p	13	......	1.7	2.4	2.0	26.2
[illegible]	17	Light & Lots 10p	34	+1	g23.6	3.6	11.5	4.1
[illegible]	35	Lindsay & Wms.	42	......	12.2	3.6	11.2	3.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lindustries	51½	+½	†15	3.4	11.5	3.7
[illegible]	33	Lipton (L.)	46	......	9.6	3.9	8.0	4.9
[illegible]	11	Lloyds Ind. 10p	39	......	30	2.0	11.8	6.5
[illegible]	15¼	Lon. & Nthn. Sec.	36xd	......	13.4	1.7	14.5	6.1
[illegible]	8	Long Hmbly. 10p	10	......	11.7	3.8	18.0	2.2
[illegible]	19	Longton Trans.	22	......	10.5	†2.3	18.4	3.6
[illegible]	28	Lonsdale Univsl.	48xd	–1	14.5	3.3	11.6	4.0
[illegible]	82	Low & Bonar 50p	155	–5	16.6	3.8	8.2	4.6
[illegible]	14	Lyon & Lyon	15	......	7.6	1.7	19.4	4.6
[illegible]	18	MK Refrig'n 10p	33	......	23.1	φ	10.8	φ
[illegible]	18	M.Y. Dart. 10p	27	......	12.8	3.8	7.3	5.5
[illegible]	11½	Macanie Ldn. 10p	14	......	14.7	1.9	16.2	5.2

INDUSTRIALS—Continued

1975 High	Low	Stock
15	12	Wood & So[illegible]
13½	7	Wood (Art[illegible]
13	8	Wood (W.)
99	29	Wood Hall
7¼	4	Yatton Fu[illegible]
27½	14	Zetters 5p

††INSURANCE

1975 High	Low	Stock
65	30	Brentnall [illegible]
154	60	Britannic [illegible]
970	440	Comb. Ins. [illegible]
194	72	Comm. Un[illegible]
148	44	Eagle Sta[illegible]
186	50	Equity & [illegible]
174	67	Gen. Acci[illegible]
224	83	Guardian [illegible]
180	54	Hallford S[illegible]
232	82	Heath (C.[illegible]
152	47	Hogg Rob[illegible]
138	30	Howden ([illegible]
150	48	Legal & G[illegible]
125	33	Lon. & Gtn[illegible]
143	48	Lon. & Ma[illegible]
178	63	Matthew [illegible]
158½	49½	Minet Hld[illegible]
240	93½	Pearl 5p
*230	87	Phoenix
125	60	Provident [illegible]
125	60	Do. "B"
*142½	52	Prudentia[illegible]
130	48	Refuge "B"[illegible]
339	125	Royal
250	99	Sedg. Forb[illegible]
82	29	Stenhouse [illegible]
*454	175	Sun Allian[illegible]
93	32	Sun Life S[illegible]
870	575	T'sh. Mar[illegible]
140	85	Trade Ind[illegible]

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT TRADES

Motors and Cycles

Commercial Vehicles

Components

Garages and Distributors

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

PROPERTY

PROPERTY—Continued

SHIPBUILDERS, REPAIRERS

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

SOUTH AFRICANS

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

TRUSTS, FINANCE, LAND

Investment Trusts

TRUSTS—Continued

TRUSTS—Continued

Finance, Land, etc.

OILS

OVERSEAS TRADERS

RUBBERS AND SISALS

TEAS

India and Bangladesh

Sri Lanka

Africa

MINES

CENTRAL RAND

EASTERN RAND

FAR WEST RAND

O.F.S.

FINANCE

DIAMOND AND PLATINUM

CENTRAL AFRICAN

AUSTRALIAN

TINS

1975 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
75	56	Tongkah Hb SM1	56	......	‡Q30	1.3	‡
93	42	Tronoh	71	......	16.1	3.5	8.7

COPPER

1975 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
112	56	Botswana RST R2	98	......	—	—	—
390	196	Messina R0.50	325	–5	‡Q60c	2.9	‡

MISCELLANEOUS

1975 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
8	3	Burma Mine 17½p	8	......	m0.5	—	1.7
65	17	Charterhall 5p	62½	......	—	—	—
115	75	Colby Mines $1	75#	......	—	—	—
760	360	Cons. Murch. 10c	690xd	–20	‡Q130c	2.2	‡
53½	29½	Laurasia	38½	......	—	—	—
19	13	NRD $1	14	......	—	—	—
375	200	Northgate C$1	285	......	Q65c	1.0	9.9
211	80	R.T.Z.	179	+1	19.9	4.4	4.3
135	47½	Sabina Inds. C$1	87½	......	—	—	—
76	51	Stanford Mines ‖	76	+6	—	—	—
£12½	875	Tara Expln. $1	£10½	......	—	—	—
75	38	Yukon Cons C$1	60	......	—	—	—

NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, prices are in pence, denominations are 25p and dividends are in net percentage terms. Estimated price/earnings ratios and covers are based on latest annual reports and accounts and, where possible, are updated on half-yearly figures: they are adjusted to corporation tax of 52 per cent. and ACT of 35 per cent. P/Es are calculated on the basis of net distribution; bracketed figures indicate 10 per cent. or more difference if calculated on "nil" distribution. Covers are based on "maximum" distribution. Yields, assuming maintenance of net dividends on current rate of ACT, are based on middle prices, are gross and allow for value of declared distributions and rights. Securities with denominations other than sterling are quoted inclusive of the investment dollar premium.

- A Sterling denominated securities which include investment dollar premium.
- ● "Tap" Stock.
- * Highs and Lows marked thus have been adjusted to allow for rights issues for cash.
- † Interim since increased or resumed.
- ‡ Interim since reduced, passed or deferred.
- ‡‡ Tax-free to non-residents.
- φ Figures or report awaited.
- †† Banks and Insurance: reserve allocations may preclude calculation of dividend cover.
- # Price at time of suspension.
- ¶ Indicated dividend after pending scrip and/or rights issue: cover relates to previous dividend or forecast.
- ↔ Free of Stamp Duty.
- ♦ Merger bid or reorganisation in progress.
- ‡ Not comparable.
- ♦ Same interim: reduced final and/or reduced earnings indicated.
- § Based on 1973 profits.
- ‡ Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividend.
- ★ Cover does not allow for shares which may also rank for dividend at a future date. No P/E ratio usually provided.
- ♥ Excluding a final dividend declaration.
- ♣ Regional price.
- ‖ No par value.

a Tax free. b Figures based on prospectus or other official estimate. c Cents. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part of capital; cover based on dividend on full capital. t from capital sources. k Kenya. m Interim higher than previous total. q Earnings based on preliminary figures. r Australian currency. s Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. t Indicated dividend: cover relates to previous dividend, P/E ratio based on latest annual earnings. u Forecast dividend: cover based on previous d include a special payment: Cover does not apply to special payment.

A Net dividend and yield. B Preference dividend passed or deferred. C Canadian. E Issue price. G Assumed dividend and yield after pending scrip and/or rights issue. M Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1973-74. Q Gross. T Figures assumed. U No significant Corporation Tax payable. Z Dividend total to date.

Abbreviations: xd ex dividend; xc ex scrip issue; xr ex rights; xa ex all; xd ex capital distribution.

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 15

FINANCIAL TIMES
Saturday July 5 1975

MAN OF THE WEEK

He has grown in stature

BY JOHN ELLIOTT

FOUR YEARS ago a serious and soberly suited middle-aged man went with visible unease into a stuffy crowded tea party in Brighton. His hosts looked little more happy about the event. But out of the occasion—a ritual and genteel "tea meeting" organised regularly by the Fabian Society at Labour Party conferences—was born the social contract which has now led union leaders near to accepting £6 a week pay rises for next winter.

The man was Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, who had played a leading role—with his "terrible twin" Hugh Scanlon of the Engineers—in killing off the pay restraint policies and the "In Place of Strife" strike laws of the previous Labour Government.

Coming straight to the point, as his audience sipped cups of tea and bit into small sandwiches, Jones appealed for an end to "the stress and strain between the trade union and intellectual wings of the Party."

It was a speech which was to mark the end of his "twinship" with Scanlon who has continued along his own union's hostile path while Jones, with his campaigns to help old aged pensioners and now with the social contract, has emerged as a national statesman devoted to doing what he believes to be best for Britain's workers and their families.

New image

The speech also marked the emergence of a new public image for Jones, confounding his critics who had dismissed him as a negative man of the Left, incapable and unwilling to take the strains of positive leadership. Shortly afterwards he also adopted new responsibilities as chairman of the TUC's international committee.

Free from the inhibiting restrictions imposed on Scanlon by the Engineers' traditions and internal politics, Jones has now wielded more influence since Labour returned to power 18 months ago than any other man outside the Government.

Although the state of the economy has swung the balance of power away from the unions and back towards the Treasury in recent months at a time when Jones' members have been instrumental in flouting the existing wage guidelines, it is still Jones on whom the Labour Government depends for much of its credibility. Probably aware of this, Jones has visibly grown into his new positive role and this week at his union's conference in Blackpool has worked tirelessly to mobilise the Labour movement into support for his flat rate pay plan because he sees an anti-Labour Parliamentary coalition which would hurt workers as the likely alternative.

His interest in the views and needs of workers as individuals is one of the reasons why he has decentralised his union's structure since he took over the general secretaryship from Frank Cousins in 1968.

Pragmatic

Significantly when faced with hefty fines from the old National Industrial Relations Court, he typically adopted a pragmatic stance and dropped his boycott of the court which the purist Scanlon continued to his cost. It is in fact Jones' practical pragmatism which has allowed him publicly to abandon his old hatred of wage restraint for the next crisis year, while trying to design a wage limit which his own members will not break.

A straight speaking man with few hobbies and little time for relaxation, there is very little phoney about him—except maybe the cloth cap he also has ready for donning above his smartly cut dark blue suit when he attends mass marches and demonstrations, and his occasional habit of abandoning his large white Rover for his union's Ford delivery van.

But if these foibles delight his critics, they should also be seen as the visible signs of a union chief who not only has considerable qualities of leadership but who also is deeply concerned about the welfare of his members and their families.

Portuguese church defiance over radio

BY JANE BERGEROL

LISBON, July 4.

THE FIRST confrontation between Church and State since Portugal's revolution, over nationalisation of the Roman Catholic broadcasting station, the occupation by extreme Leftists of the radio and of Republica newspaper, a new wave of strikes hitting at telephones and the national airline, TAP, and unrest over unpopular railway fare increases have this week heightened tensions and anxiety over who is actually running the country.

President Costa Gomes, in a nationwide broadcast to-night, appealed for serenity and order and for Portuguese to become "true revolutionaries: work harder and produce more." He added: "We are talking too much and working excessively little."

He asked for an end to rumours and a return to work, and explained that while there were differences of opinion "among the Armed Forces Movement and even inside the Supreme Revolutionary Council, at the end of the day we always find a solution."

"I hope we are paying the price of being free, and no more than this," he said.

He made no mention in his speech, though, of the confrontation between the military and the Roman Catholic Church which erupted to-day as the Portuguese Episcopate condemned the military's decision to nationalise private broadcasting. It would fight the decision, it said, and refuse to hand over its radio station to a new military governing board.

Radio Renascenca was taken over by only 16 of its 96 workers, the church claims, all from the extreme Left-wing Popular Democratic Union Party (UDP), which has one seat in the constituent assembly.

For the past week pickets have been protecting occupying workers from eviction, following the military decision in the churches' favour last Friday. Yesterday, however, after another all-night session the Supreme Revolutionary Council reversed its previous decision by ruling that all private broadcasting stations be nationalised. An irate Bishop said this afternoon "only 16 people have forced the Government of this country to contradict its own decisions. There is absolutely no authority left in Portugal to-day."

The extreme Leftists provoked strong criticism to-day from the Prime Minister's office and from the Communist Party, after they criticised General Vasco Goncalves in a radio programme as a "traitor of the people" following his decision earlier in the churches' favour.

Speculation about the resignation of the Prime Minister and the Information Minister, Commander Correia Jesuino, on the issue was being described as unfounded by government sources to-day.

However, the church is clearly out for a fight, after maintaining a low profile since Portugal's revolution began last April. A member of the Bishop's Council said the church would not accept nationalisation or promises of allotted time on state radio as "we have no guarantees we will have the right to express our ideology."

Gilmour calls for firm stand on public spending

BY RICHARD EVANS, LOBBY CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS were warned by a member of the "shadow" Cabinet last night that whatever course they took to curb inflation, they would have to "hold the line" on wages, on public spending and on the money supply—there would be no easy way out.

Mr. Ian Gilmour, Opposition home affairs spokesman, complained that the Government had promised to stand firm against inflationary and job-destroying wage settlements, but what Ministers really meant was that they would ask industry to do the job for them.

"They seem to have in mind tightening the Price Code so that a company can choose between bankruptcy caused by a long strike and bankruptcy caused by conceding an inflationary settlement, without being able to pass on the cost to the consumer.

"Either way, the National Enterprise Board and its eager chairman will doubtless be happy to pick up a few companies at a knock-down price," Mr. Gilmour said in Buckinghamshire.

Significantly, it was only Conservative politicians who spoke about inflation and the Government's economic proposals last night. Ministers deliberately kept quiet for fear of upsetting the delicate discussions with the

Mr. Gilmour's theme was that despite Mr. Denis Healey's statement on cutting inflation, there was no evidence that the Government in general and Mr. Wilson in particular were totally committed to carrying out the policy.

"What the Government must realise is that at some point—and sooner rather than later—they will have to be prepared to hold the line themselves. They will have to hold the line on wages, on public spending and on the money supply."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been driven by the flight from sterling to promise that the country would now pick up the bill for the Government's "record of profligacy, timidity and deceit." It was the bill for a 50 per cent. increase in public spending and for giving in to every inflationary wage claim.

"The Government has promised to pick up the bill—to confront inflation. But will they?" Mr. Gilmour asked. "Even those who have only viewed Mr. Wilson's career from a distance, with a passing distaste, are unlikely to put a sizeable bet on his resolution."

No one would believe in Mr. Wilson's determination to fight inflation until he actually said "No" to someone like Mr. Len Murray, Mr. Jack Jones, Mr. Arthur Scargill, or whoever came asking for the next subsidy.

ICI buys Goya perfume business to boost overseas retail sector

BY RAY DAFTER

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries has bought the Goya perfumes and toiletries business of D. R. Collins.

The deal, believed to involve a sum of more than £1m., is designed to give ICI a bigger stake in the retail sector—particularly overseas—and to add manufacturing and marketing strength to Goya's operations.

The business is to be merged with the Avlex subsidiary of ICI which manufactures the Savlon range of medicines and baby-care products. The move represents a major development of this side of ICI's business, for the turnover of Collins — at about £3m. — is around twice that of Avlex.

ICI said last night that the two companies would continue to trade separately for the time being, although their complementary strengths would make for a "more vigorous joint effort in the U.K. and export markets."

This is not the first time that Goya, which made a pre-tax profit of around £300,000 last year, has been sold. It was acquired by Reckitt and Colman for £1.5m. in 1960 and bought back by the Collins family in 1968 for around £850,000. ICI's outlay is said to be above that latter figure.

Amateur jockey Mr. Chris Collins, who heads the family business, is to continue as managing director. He said the move would provide security for the business and its 275 employees. It would also give the business the "financial muscle" to expand in the U.K. and to challenge the European companies on the Continent, some of whom are also linked with chemical groups.

Mr. Collins, who is recuperating in the South of France after a racing fall at Cheltenham, said the company had reached a plateau in its development and was seeking further growth. "I was also mindful in these uncertain times that I have a 70 per cent. holding in Goya, a farm and an overdraft." The other 30 per cent. stake in the business is held by the executors of his late father and founder of the company, Mr. Douglas Collins.

It was ICI that first contacted Collins. It has been looking for some time at the possibility of acquiring an established company in the toiletries and perfume market. In particular, it was seeking a company with overseas marketing experience and growth potential.

Weather

U.K. TO-DAY

DRY with sunny periods, but E. England cloudy with a little drizzle. Normal to warm.

London and Cent. S. England
Sunny intervals, showers. Wind N., Light or moderate. Warm, max. 22C (72F).

S.E. England, E. Anglia and Channel Is.
Cloudy, showers. Wind N., moderate. Normal, max. 20C (68F).

Midlands, S.W. England and S. Wales
Sunny intervals, showers. Wind N., light. Warm, max 21C (70F).

E. and N.E. England
Cloudy, with drizzle and hill, coast fog. Wind N.E., moderate. Cool, max 17C (63F).

N. Wales, N.W. England, Lake District and I. of Man
Dry, sunny. Wind N.E., light. Warm, max 21C (70F).

Cent. N. England
Cloudy, drizzle and hill fog. Wind N.E., light or moderate. Cool, max 18C (64F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, S.W. Scotland, Glasgow, Cent. Highlands, Argyll and N. Ireland
Dry, sunny. Wind N., light. Normal, max 18C (64F).

Moray Firth, N.E. Scotland, N.W. Scotland and Orkney
Dry, sunny. Wind light and variable. Normal, max 15C

Shetland
Dry, sunny. Wind W., moderate. Normal, max 14C (57F).

Outlook: Dry with sunny intervals. Showers likely in the extreme South. Warm in West. Cool near Eastern coasts.

Lighting-up: London 21.49, Manchester 22.10, Glasgow 22.33, Belfast 22.32.

Pollen count: London—31, low. Forecast, low.

BUSINESS CENTRES

		Y'day Mid-day °C	°F			Y'day Mid-day °C	°F
Amstrdm.	C	19	66	Madrid	S	24	75
Athens	F	27	81	Manchstr.	F	22	72
Bahrain	S	34	93	Melbourne	Fg	5	41
Barcelona	S	25	77	Mexico C.	S	20	68
Belfast	C	18	64	Milan	R	20	[illegible]
Belgrade	F	27	81	Montreal	S	31	[illegible]
Berlin	F	26	79	Moscow	S	20	68
Birmghm.	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munich	S	24	75
Bristol	S	24	75	Newcastle	C	15	59
Brussels	C	19	66	New York	S	28	82
Budapest	F	26	79	Oslo	S	20	68
B. Aires	R	16	61	Paris	C	21	70
Cairo	S	32	90	Perth	S	17	63
Cardiff	S	23	73	Prague	S	25	77
Cologne	F	23	73	Reykjavik	D	10	50
Copnhagn.	S	21	70	Rio de J'o	R	21	[illegible]
Dublin	C	17	63	Rome	F	25	77
Edinb'rgh	C	17	63	Singapore	S	30	86
Frankfurt	S	26	79	Stockholm	S	19	66
Geneva	R	15	59	Strasbourg	R	16	61
Glasgow	C	15	59	Sydney	R	14	57
Helsinki	S	20	68	Tel Aviv	S	26	79
H. Kong	S	30	86	Tokyo	R	19	[illegible]
Jo'burg	C	16	61	Toronto	S	24	75
Lisbon	S	25	77	Vienna	S	23	73
London	C	19	66	Warsaw	F	24	75
Luxembrg.	C	21	70	Zurich	R	15	59

HOLIDAY RESORTS

		Y'day Mid-day °C	°F			Y'day Mid-day °C	°F
Ajaccio	S	29	84	Jersey	S	18	64
Algiers	S	25	[illegible]	Las Plms.	S	25	[illegible]
Biarritz	C	18	64	Locarno	R	18	[illegible]
Blackpool	C	22	72	Majorca	S	28	[illegible]
Bordeaux	C	21	70	Malaga	S	29	84
Boulogne	C	16	61	Malta	S	27	81
Casablnca.	S	23	73	Nairobi	C	20	68
Cape Tn.	Fg	16	61	Naples	S	25	77
Corfu	S	25	77	Nice	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubrovnik	S	27	[illegible]	Nicosia	S	25	77
Faro	S	29	84	Oporto	S	21	70
Florence	C	25	[illegible]	Rhodes	S	26	79
Funchal	S	23	73	Salzburg	S	25	77
Gibraltar	S	26	[illegible]	Tangier	S	24	75
Guernsey	S	19	66	Tenerife	S	34	[illegible]
Innsbruck	F	24	75	Tunis	S	34	[illegible]
Inverness	C	14	[illegible]	Valencia	S	29	[illegible]
I. of Man	S	19	66	Venice	F	25	77
Istanbul	R	21	70				

S—Sunny. F—Fair. C—Cloudy. D—Drizzle. R—Rain.

Two resign from Tin Council

THE INTERNATIONAL Tin Council, in a statement to-day, says it has received and accepted the resignations of Mr. R. T. Adnan, its buffer stock manager, and of his deputy Mr. J. M. Bueno.

"The council appreciates the work performed by them in running the buffer stock during their years of service with the council," says the statement. ITC officials refused to comment further or answer questions.

The brief statement appears to be the final chapter in an affair which began on May 9 when Mr. Adnan and Mr. Bueno were suspended from duty indefinitely by Mr. H. W. Allen, the council's executive chairman.

No explanation was given for the surprise suspensions then, or at a Press conference called by Mr. Allen four days later. However, he did say that there was no abnormal financial situation to unravel. There were no police inquiries, it was basically a matter "affecting the employment of these two people," he said.

The buffer stock, of which Mr. Adnan was manager for nearly 10 years, is possibly the most important part of the International Tin Agreement as its function is to keep prices within the "floor" and "ceiling" levels laid down by the council. It does this by support buying when the market is falling or by selling any surplus it has when prices are rising.

Telegraph talks in bid to end dispute

By Our Labour Correspondent

TALKS were going on last night in an attempt to settle the journalists' pay dispute which cost the Daily Telegraph its entire London print run of more than 1m. copies yesterday.

But during the negotiations, which began mid-afternoon, National Union of Journalists pickets stayed outside the Fleet Street building.

Telegraph journalists have staged industrial action in the form of prolonged chapel (office branch) meetings for three days in protest at a pay offer worth 8.5 per cent. on top of 8.2 per cent. and threshold payments already being received.

Journalists' industrial action which caused the lost of London-printed editions of the Daily Mirror on Wednesday night has been called off after acceptance of a 20 per cent., including 13.4 per cent. "new money" plus thresholds, together with agreement to take the journalists claim for pay parity with top-paid printers to arbitration.

Last night journalists employed on the News of the World in London and Manchester decided, after rejecting a pay offer, to stage industrial action, which could affect production of to-morrow's paper.

These are just three of the "house" (local) pay negotiations under way in Fleet Street after the breakdown of national pay negotiations between the NUJ and the Newspaper Publishers Association last month.

Talks are continuing at several papers including the Sun and Guardian, while deals have been concluded at the Financial Times, The Times and Daily Express.

The Times has settled for 17 per cent. "new money" on top of Stage Three thresholds worth an estimated 5 per cent. A further 1 per cent. has been set aside for distribution by management on a merit basis.

Financial Times journalists settled for 14½ per cent. "new money" plus £126 a year threshold payments already being received and certain allowances.

Day long negotiations yesterday produced a settlement to the five-week-old dispute involving members of the National Graphical Association employed by the Peterborough based Sharman Group of weekly papers.

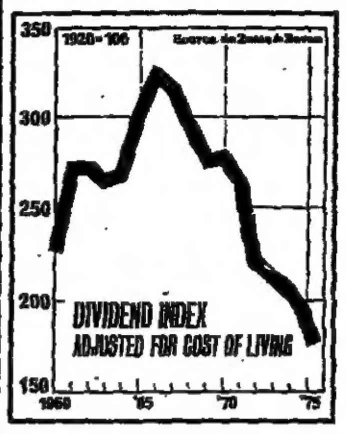
A joint statement said that agreement had been reached between the company and the NGA on "the introduction of the equipment and the re-employment of labour."

THE LEX COLUMN

The sad history of dividends

Index rose 15.2 to 323.3

The real value of dividends has fallen by more than 17 per cent. since controls were first introduced towards the end of 1972. In a week when restrictions have been tightened even further this timely reminder of just how much the real value of dividends has been eroded in the last few years is contained in brokers de Zoete and Bevan's latest statistical survey. Indeed in the last six months alone, the real value of dividends has dropped by 8 per cent.; as the accompanying graph shows, the brokers' dividend index has been declining in real terms since the mid 1960s, and is now over 45 per cent. below its peak level in 1966.



Moreover, the position seems certain to deteriorate even further under the new controls. After all, judging by the record of the last three years, actual dividend payments increase on average by well under the legally permitted limit, so the rise over the next 12 months is likely to be well under 10 per cent., while the average rate of inflation will probably be much higher than this figure over the period. Consequently, the dividend index could drop by a further 15 per cent. in real terms by the middle of 1976 to more than 53 per cent. below the 1966 level.

The dilemma of the investor looking in vain for a positive rate of return at a time of accelerating inflation is further underlined by a glance at the capital performance of equities when adjusted for the rise in the cost of living. Although the equity index has recovered by 97 per cent. since the beginning of January, in real terms it is still only a third of its all-time high in 1969. Indeed in real terms the index is less than half the level of equities throughout the period of 1960 to 1974—and is standing at almost the same figure as in the palmy days of Ramsay Macdonald's first administration in 1924.

Wallowing even more in nostalgia, despairing investors will note that despite a 15 per cent. rise in the price of consols during the first six months of 1975, the consols index has fallen in real terms to its lowest ever level—only 5.2 per cent. of the figure of 1919. Indeed, the recent rate of inflation has been such that the consols index has fallen to only 31 per cent. of its January 1970 level after the cost of living adjustment.

However, whenever conditions appear to be remotely favourable money is still spilling heavily into the long end of the gilt market. Something like £150m.-£200m. of the new long tap is thought to have been subscribed for on Thursday, and another £50m. may have gone yesterday—which would mean that nearly half the issue has been taken up already. Meanwhile the 30-Share Index has now picked up over 31 points since Monday night, though it has not quite recovered all that it lost in the previous week.

Whitbread bid

A Whitbread shareholder who wanted to spread his risk could have bought shares in Long John International for 125p at the beginning of last month. Even after the bid approach from Whitbread was announced, he could have got in at 168p. The fact that Whitbread itself has been obliged to make an offer underwritten for cash at 231p per share to secure control of the company raises the old, old question—is it a management's job to diversify when its shareholders can do the job so much more cheaply?

In this case, the deal only has a marginally adverse impact on Whitbread's earnings per share, at least on the historic figures. But this is a relatively minor consideration. LJI is not a particularly high return business—14½ per cent. on average capital employed last year—and it is hungry for cash. The net cash outflow on trading has run at about £7m. over the past three years, and its Board recognises that additional funds will be required in the next few years if the ambitious plans for volume growth are to be realised.

There are two further thoughts for Whitbread shareholders. One is that a number of other companies have thought about buying LJI, and presumably balked at this price. The other is that although Whitbread is anxious to increase its overseas interests, its international experiences have not been uniformly rosy. Five years ago it pulled out of South Africa after sustaining losses of at least £3m.

However, this represents a unique opportunity to buy an integrated whisky business. The acquisition cost is £18m. (roughly 16 times earnings) which by coincidence roughly matches the cost inflation which led Whitbread to delay work on its new Welsh brewery. It now has to prove that the money is best spent on a brand new business, and this really is a case when it should be in everyone's interest for the acquisition's profits to be published separately in future years.

Howard Machinery

The agricultural cycle is turning down but not (so far) to the extent suggested by the six months turnround into losses at Howard Machinery. The group has run into production problems in the U.K. following the closure of its Essex factory and domestic sales and exports are up just 5 per cent. in cash terms: while an even more disastrous pattern for turnover growth overseas is blamed on poor supplies of components from the U.K. The upshot is group losses of £325,000 pre-tax, against a profit of £1.2m.

Howard made £4.2m. for the whole of 1973-74 and the seasonal importance of the second half-year is applying just as firmly to trading this year—and at a time when the group's production delays are being overcome. Still, profits are likely to be significantly lower this year, and demand for agricultural machinery is probably going to stay in a downtrend well into 1976. This year group capital spending is being reduced, the capital pressures elsewhere are lessening—borrowings totalled 35 per cent. of capital employed last year—and Howard makes it clear that the 1974-75 dividend is to be maintained. Fortunately, historic dividend cover is five times: the shares yield 5.3 per cent. after yesterday's 10p fall to 60p.

See also Page 14

Continued from Page 1

Mrs. Gandhi ban

then and Mrs. Gandhi thinks she has gained in popularity, she will hold a quick election with the Opposition disorganised.

Some sources who put this view think that a one-party state might become a possibility after such a snap election. Mrs. Gandhi would say that the Opposition parties were still squabbling and in the interest of national unity there was the need for one united party.

However, she may be prepared to keep the emergency going for longer than most people expect: some-people here suggest it may even go on till August next year—in order to help her to win the General Election. She may end the emergency, bring her opponents from gaol and pitch them into elections before they have time to organise themselves.

The renewed ill-health of the arrested leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, is placing her in a great difficulty. If he were to die in custody he might well be regarded as a martyr.

Sources close to the Prime Minister add the caution that it is difficult to predict her actions very far ahead as she is becoming less and less accessible to most of her colleagues. She did not, for example, take her Cabinet colleagues into her confidence before she prevailed on the President to declare an emergency. The people who Mrs. Ghandi now really trusts and relies upon are a handful including the West Bengal chief minister, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, and her son, Sanjay Ghandi.

The biggest problem for Mrs. Ghandi is the timing of her constitutional measures and whether to present them before or after the Supreme Court has given its verdict on her appeal for conviction for corrupt election practices. It is thought here that she will act before the court rules as she has been advised that she cannot count on the judges clearing her.

The view in the West that India's crisis of democracy might blow over if the Supreme Court can be persuaded to acquit her of the "trivial" charges is not held here. Such a view underestimates both the force of the Opposition attack and the importance of the convictions.

Although foreigners may consider them only technical and trivial, Opponents regard them as the mere tip of an iceberg of corruption and dishonest Government. Opposition attacks were not based on the offences alone but on the whole style of Government.

If she is finally acquitted, her opponents would not cease to attack her. Indeed an acquittal would produce the accusation that she had "bought" the court which would be extremely hard for her to quash. Mr. Narayan is unlikely to abandon his attack, if or when he is released. The fact that he has been arrested is likely to enhance his stature.

Mrs. Ghandi herself feels very bitter about attacks on her in the Press. The new Information Minister, Mr. Shukla, has told Indian editors that the recently imposed press restrictions are "irreversible" and has this week been calling in local paper editors to warn them.

Indian correspondents for foreign newspapers have been threatened in no uncertain terms. They have been told to "denounce" any foreign journalists who is evading the censor and told if they do so this will be to their credit. Moreover they are to be held responsible, again with reference to their personal files, for whatever appears about India in papers for which they write.

Several Civil Servants, including some of the rank of Secretary, the highest official posts in the Ministries, have been removed or transferred to other jobs.

The chief Government spokesman and censor, Dr. A. R. Baji, was replaced to-day by his predecessor Mr. Harry D'penha. As Mr. D'penha has told friends privately he does not believe censorship can work, the new appointment presages a switch from blanket censorship to an attempt to woo the foreign Press.

In the Indian states various government reshuffles have been taking place at both political and civil service levels, with the reason given that it is part of the Government drive to improve efficiency.

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